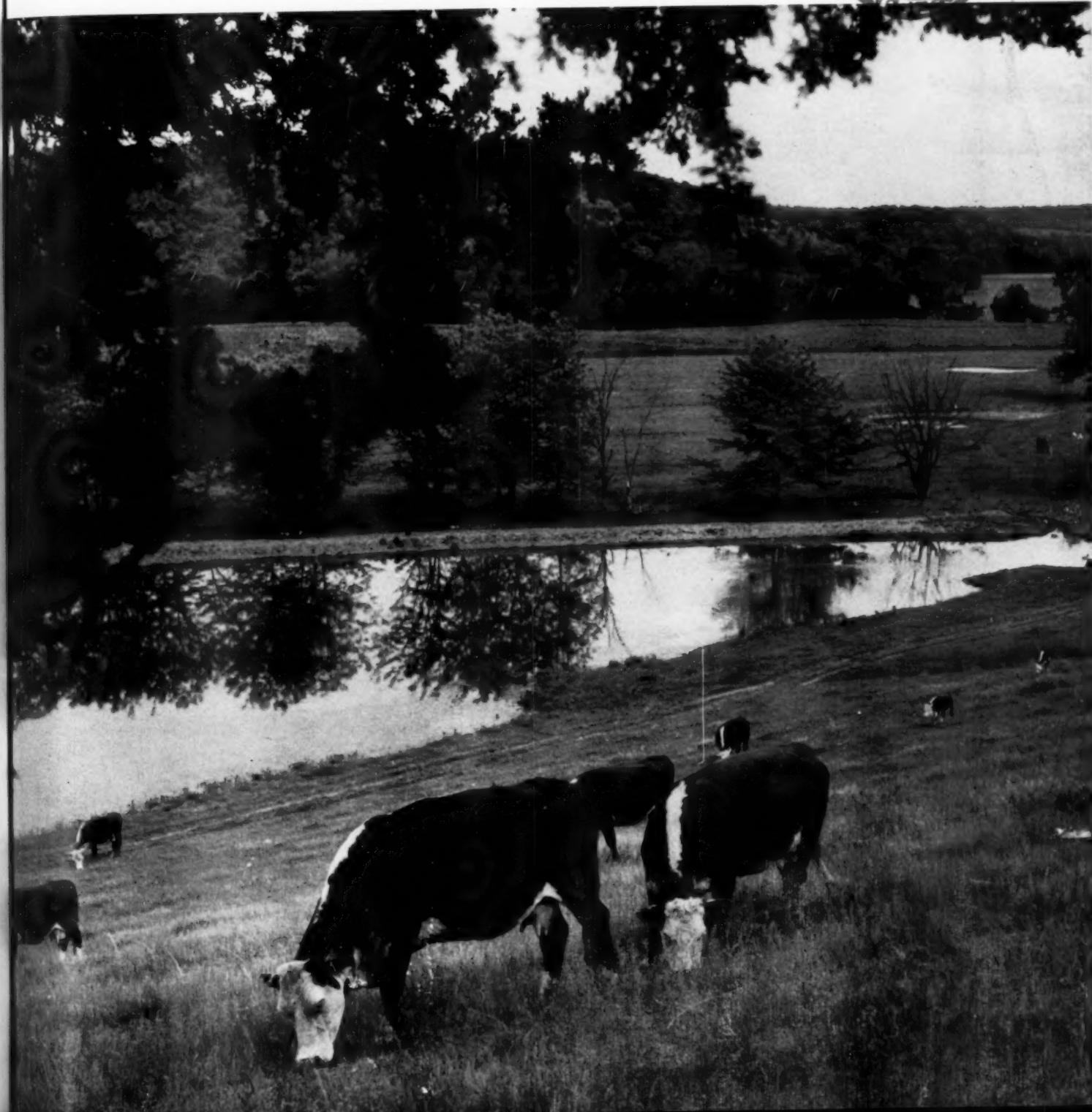


APRIL 1954

School and Community

A Look at Salaries
Future Teachers Advance Plans
Changing Textbooks?



Summer School Offers Unusual Opportunities For Your Educational Advancement

Special Features Provide:

WORKSHOPS—CLINICS—CONFERENCES—EXHIBITS

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF YOUR CHOICE

	1954 Short Spring Term Opens	1954 Summer Quarter Opens	1954 Fall Quarter Opens
The Northwest Missouri State College President J. W. Jones Maryville		June 1 (Summer Session)	Sept. 7 (Semester Basis)
The Northeast Missouri State Teachers College President Walter H. Ryle Kirksville	April 19	June 1	Sept. 6
The Southeast Missouri State College President W. W. Parker Cape Girardeau		May 31	Sept. 6
The Central Missouri State College President George W. Diemer Warrensburg		June 7 (August Inter-Session-Aug. 2)	Sept. 13
The Southwest Missouri State College President Roy Ellis Springfield	April 19	June 2	Sept. 6

Ever build a dream around a baby?



All parents are dreamers at heart. William and Betty Lou Potter are like that. Already they picture their baby daughter Susan as a college student. The Potters live in Chicago, where William works as a salesman for Standard Oil.

And they're doing something now to make this dream come true. Playing a large part in their savings program is the Standard Oil savings and stock bonus plan.

For every dollar that they invest in United States Savings Bonds under the plan, they get credits which are translated, once a year, into a bonus of Standard Oil stock. Both the bonds and the stock are theirs to do with as they wish. The Potters plan to keep theirs. They know that Standard Oil has paid dividends for 61 consecutive years.

They know, too, that there are other "dividends" in a Standard Oil job.

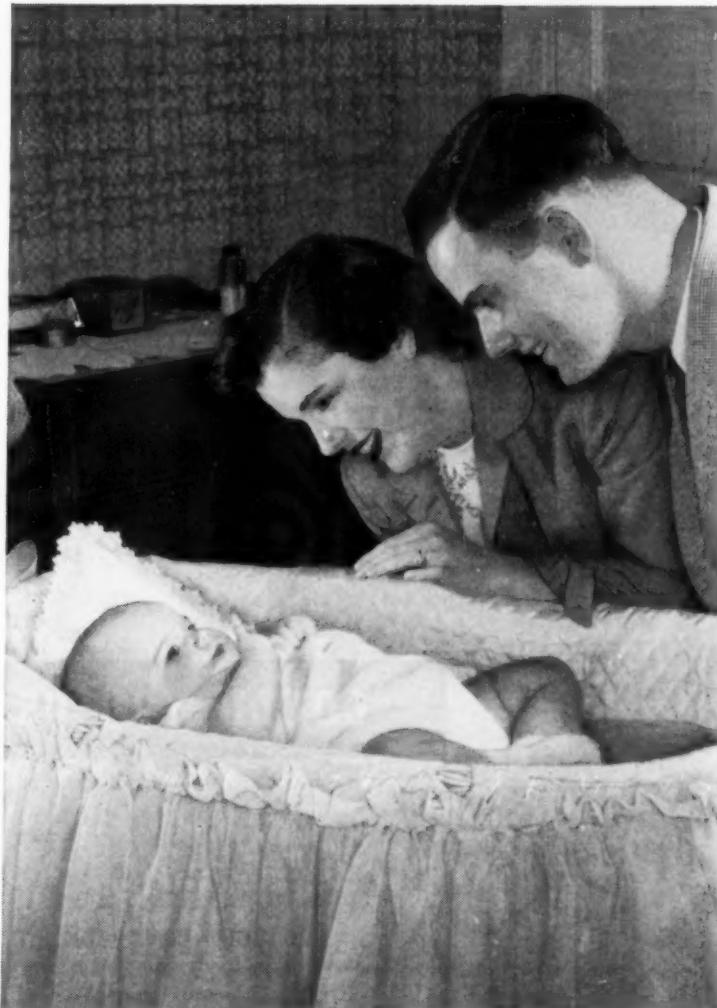
When little Susan arrived, a substantial part of the cost was paid through Standard Oil's group hospital and surgical operation insurance plan.

William and Betty Lou are aware of the security offered by the many other benefits in Standard Oil's employee program including retirement, group life insurance, vacations and sickness and disability protection which provides coverage for accidents either on or off the job. To the cost of some plans both the employees and company contribute. For others, such as the sickness and disability benefits plan, the company alone pays.

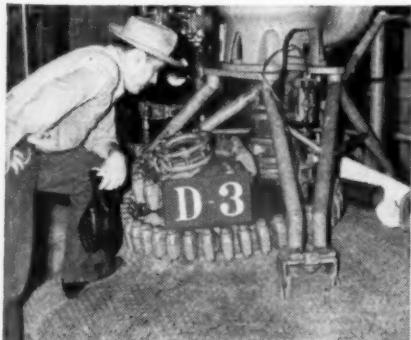
This wide range of benefits is one reason why more than a third of our employees have been with us for more than ten years and about half own stock in our company.

We're proud of that.

And it makes us just as proud as parents when William Potter and other employees tell us, "Standard Oil is a good place to work."



PLANNING THE FUTURE for little Susan has already begun in the home of William and Betty Lou Potter in Chicago, as it has in almost every home where there is a baby. William, as an employee of Standard Oil, has a head start in planning. He is able to use the many provisions of our employee benefit program—one of the broadest in any industry.



PLANNING THE FUTURE is important for everyone, but the present is equally important. The steady increase in our investment in more and better tools and equipment helps employees like Charles Carnahan of our Wood River refinery to produce more and thus earn more. Since January 1, 1946, we have spent about \$1.5 billion to expand and improve facilities.



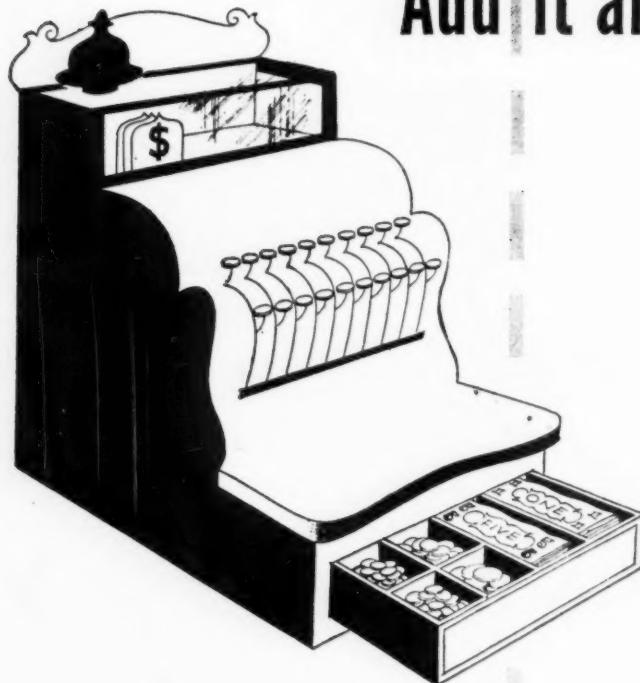
PLANNING THE FUTURE during working years is a must, says Miss Mabel Soop, of Detroit, a retired Standard Oil employee. Miss Soop will receive retirement checks regularly for life. This income was provided for by voluntary contributions which both Miss Soop and the company made while she was working. Our first retirement plan was established in 1903.



PLANNING THE FUTURE with still fewer accidents is the aim of the safety program of Standard Oil and its subsidiary companies. Our 50,000 employees, like Joseph J. Kolar of our Whiting refinery, actually are safer at work than at home. For many years our safety record has been better than the average in an industry known for its low accident rate.

Standard Oil Company

Add it all up . . .



COULD YOU USE \$35.00 A WEEK?

It would really be a lifesaver wouldn't it, if you were sick or hurt, and your paycheck stopped?

Your MSTA Plan of Income Protection can give you this money. It will come when you need it most; when you are disabled.

Your bills don't stop when you're disabled, but your salary does. You have to protect this income, and the easiest way is to insure it.

Insure it in your own MSTA Group Plan. It is the finest Plan a teacher can have and the cost is substantially lower than any ordinary individual policy.

Mail this coupon today—Save
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Chicago, Illinois

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Mr. Everett Keith, Executive Secretary
Missouri State Teachers Association
Columbia, Missouri

Please send me full information about the M.S.T.A. Group
Plan of Accident & Sickness Income Insurance.

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City _____ State _____

Contents

FEATURES

My Views on School Problems	<i>Senator C. R. Hawkins</i>	10
A Need and a Challenge	<i>Dr. William A. Brandenburg</i>	12
Future Teachers Advance Plans		15
Two 'Learn Missouri' Tours	<i>R. A. Ward</i>	16
A Look at Salaries	<i>Dr. Marvin Shamberger</i>	18
Classroom Teachers to Meet in Columbia		20
A Reply to the Governor		21
Changing Text Books?	<i>Dr. Carl Byerly</i>	22
Kirkwood Scores Another First	<i>Mary Lochhead Williams</i>	23
Resolution Asks Governor to Include School Finance for Action at Special Session		24
Elementary Principals Meet in Columbia		28
Administering the State Retirement System	<i>Paul Rogers</i>	30
Bunker Hill Opens April 24		31

DEPARTMENTS

Spice Up Your Teaching		4
Important Events		6
Secretary's Page	<i>Everett Keith</i>	17
Our Teacher Poets		26
Yours for the Asking		46
Editorial	<i>Dr. Inks Franklin</i>	48



THE COVER

Missouri's 3,950,000 head of cattle valued at \$312,000,000 is about enough to match the human population of the state. Only two or three states outrank Missouri in cattle production. Income from this industry was \$255,000,000 in 1952.

Photo: Massie, Mo. Resources Div.

Send all Contributions to the Editor

General Officers: Philip J. Hickey, President, St. Louis; Harold Lickey, 1st V.-Pres., Marshall; Everett W. Brown, 2nd V.-Pres., Maryville; Mrs. Iola Lund, 3rd V.-Pres., Columbia; Everett Keith, Columbia, Sec.-Treas.; Inks Franklin, Columbia, Editor, School and Community and Asst. Sec.; Gordon Renfrow, Columbia, Director Field Service; Marvin Shamberger, Columbia, Director Research.

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PreViews

News from the World's Greatest Producers of Classroom Films

This is your preview time! In coming weeks the EBF Preview Library serving you has been alerted to meet your seasonal budget needs. This means prompt action for you on preview prints of all recent EBF films. We suggest that you contact your local EBF representative or regional preview office and complete your final recommendations for film purchase before school closes.

Many honors are being accorded recent EBF films and filmstrips. A 1953 Freedoms Foundation honor medal was announced February 22nd for *Baltimore Plan*. In that month also one of the Academy Award nominations went to the *Living City*—A great film on urban rehabilitation. We are also proud of the Scholastic Teacher annual award for *American Revolution*, *Insects* and *Baltimore Plan*. The EBF color filmstrip series *Precambrian Life* also won Scholastic Teacher honors.

Current EBF Sound Film Releases
A significant new EBFilm contribution to the physical sciences at junior and senior high school level is *Scientific Method*, a color film which explains the elements of the scientific method of problem solving and features one of the most dramatic stories of modern science—the discovery of penicillin by Sir Alexander Fleming . . . *Helicopter*, is the newest addition to the authoritative EBF aeronautics series (for general science classes—1½ reels, color) . . . April brings two new EBF social studies films: *Look to the Land* (2 reels, in color) and *Man and His Culture* (1½ reels, black and white). Guidance classes will welcome *Learning to Study* (senior high school level) and *Are Manners Important* (primary and middle grades). Be sure to preview these new releases!

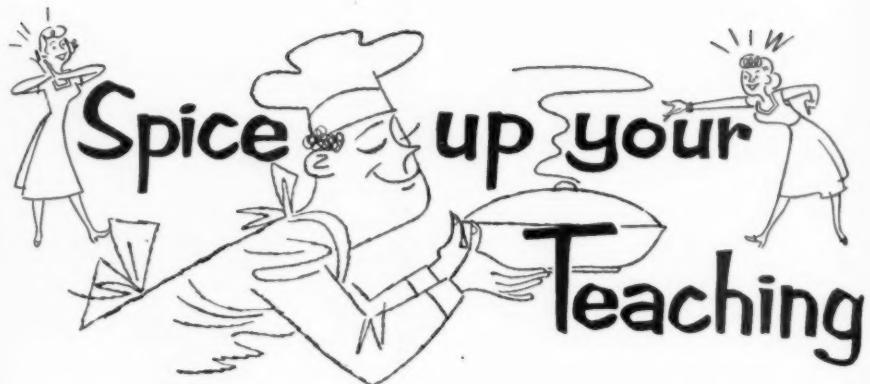
If your school does not purchase films, please write your nearest EBF film rental library and book these new releases now for next fall.

Your EBF representatives . . .
George H. Mitchell
Ralph C. Wagner



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HEALTH CATALOG

A catalog of field services and educational films provided for the Missouri Health Council is available to Missouri teachers under the title "Field Service and Educational Films For Use By Health Councils."

Names and addresses of speakers and descriptions of films on a wide range of health subjects are included.

Free copies may be obtained by writing the Missouri Health Council, Box 658, Jefferson City, Mo.

FILM DIRECTORY

The U.S. Office of Education has published "A Directory of 2660 16mm Film Libraries" that is available now.

The directory lists film libraries of organizations under cities. Annotations tell the kinds of films distributed by these libraries and any restrictions upon their use, thus making easy comparison of resources and services readily accessible to schools and school groups.

Single copies are 50 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

UN FILMSTRIPS, MARCH OF TIME FILMS

Four new UN filmstrips are available from McGraw-Hill. The latest in the series are "Night Into Day," "Sharing Skills," "Let There Be Life" and "Let There Be Bread."

The first shows how the UN sponsors education programs in underdeveloped areas; the second, the sharing of technical "know-how"; the third, the work of WHO and the UN International Children's Emergency Fund in attacking the problem of disease; and the fourth, the work of the FAO in fighting the world's food problem.

Text-Film Department, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y. Price, \$3 per copy; set, \$8.

Recently released March of Time films include "Two Worlds of France" (\$100), "Switzerland Today" (\$80), "Turkey" (\$80), "Czechoslovakia" (\$80), "Tito—Our Ally" (\$80), "The New Congress" (\$100), "Men Around Eisenhower" (\$100), "Your Government—The Congress" (\$40), "Your

Government—the Presidency" (\$40), and "Your Government—The Supreme Court" (\$40).

Purchase prices as indicated from Text-Film Department, McGraw-Hill Book Co.

ALUMINUM

The how, what, why and when of aluminum are told in a free 16-page booklet, "The Story of Aluminum," published by Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation. Illustrations are used freely.

In condensed, easy-to-follow style the reasons behind the growth of the aluminum industry, methods of production and highlights of the metal's discovery and history are outlined.

Classroom copies may be obtained by writing Kaiser Aluminum, 1924 Broadway, Oakland 12, Calif.

PHARMACY

"Shall I Study Pharmacy?" Guidance counsellors and teachers may better be able to answer that question with aid of a pamphlet of the same name now available through the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

The 32 pages answer a multitude of questions asked by prospective students, including qualifications for study, job opportunities, education needed, where to get that education and where to get further information.

Single copies may be obtained for 35 cents from R. A. Deno, Sec., AACP, U. of M., College of Pharmacy, Ann Arbor, Mich.

101 ENGLISH DEVICES

Methods for improving the teaching of nine phases of English have been listed by Arnold Lazarus, Santa Monica, Calif., Highschool teacher, as "101 Devices and Activities for the Teaching of English."

A brief sentence or two tells what may be done to get better results in writing, spelling, punctuating and capitalizing, understanding grammar, speaking, building vocabulary, using the library for research, reading for comprehension and reading for appreciation. The sources of helpful supplementary materials are given, also.

The listings are 10 cents a copy from the author, c/o Santa Monica Highschool, Santa Monica, Calif.

Social Studies Meet At Bunker Hill

Bunker Hill Ranch Resort will be the scene April 24 of the annual spring meeting of the Missouri Council for the Social Studies.

Developing the theme "Human Resources and Contemporary Problems" will be panel discussions on critical thinking, mental hygiene, teaching moral and spiritual values, controversial international issues and conserving human and natural resources.

Recreation will include hiking, fishing, folksinging and square dancing. Reservations must be sent to James Burkhardt, secretary-treasurer of the council, at Stephens College, Columbia, by April 18. The fee of \$4.50 per day includes meals and lodging.

Dorothy Pauls of Soldan-Blewett Highschool, St. Louis, is president and James Lowe, Trenton Junior College, vice president of the council.

Classroom Teachers Announce Meeting

The eleventh annual Classroom Teachers National Conference will be July 5-16 at the University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Nell Wilcoxen, president of the NEA Department of Classroom Teachers, has announced. Members of the Future Teachers of America will participate in all sessions.

The conference program will be developed around the theme, "Today's Teaching—Tomorrow's World," with the group meeting in general sessions each morning to hear outstanding leaders in education present important phases of classroom instruction and professional organization activities. A discussion period will follow each presentation.

Afternoon discussion groups, chosen by individual participants, will provide for some leadership training opportunities for officers of local associations and state departments of classroom teachers and for others, study on specific and general instructional problems. Short general sessions for the early evening are being planned.

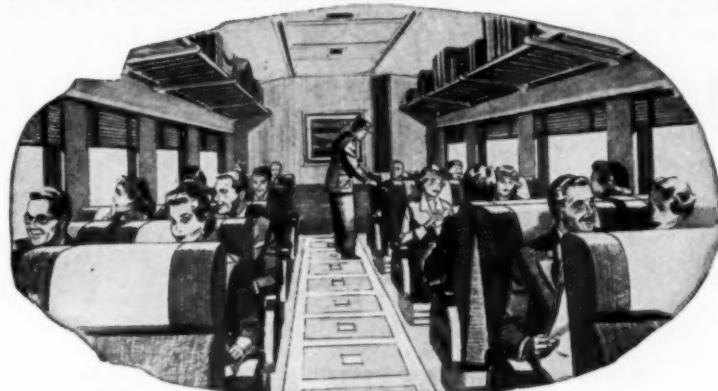
The regular \$68 fee will include housing and meals at University facilities.

A certificate will be awarded as evidence of in-service growth. Enrollment in Ed. 409, Workshop in Current Educational Issues, is required if any participant wishes to receive an official statement of two hours of graduate or undergraduate credit. The tuition fee for Ed. 409 is \$20 additional.

Recreational facilities will include concerts, lectures, motion pictures and dances as well as trips to neighboring summer theaters, the seashore and the nearby cities of Wilmington and Philadelphia.

Registration blanks may be obtained by writing to the NEA Department of Classroom Teachers, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

You feel at home on a train because it's a house on wheels!



Passenger trains have come a long way since the early days of American railroading. Modern passenger cars are of light, high-strength alloy steels or aluminum. Most are air-conditioned, many are equipped with indirect lighting, individual side lights, large windows and individual seats with adjustable backs and footrests.



When you're traveling overnight, Pullman cars with comfortable berths, roomettes, bedrooms and drawing rooms are at your service. Space-saving ideas incorporated in these cars include beds that pull down from the wall, built-in closets for clothing and luggage, and compact toilet facilities. Some have folding walls which can be opened up to make a suite.



When it's time to eat, you just walk into the "traveling restaurant" or dining car. America's railroads serve almost 80,000,000 meals every year. In tiny kitchens, which are about 7½ x 16 feet and marvels of compact organization, as many as 400 meals a day are prepared. To supply these meals requires the best efforts of four cooks and seven waiters.



For your relaxation and enjoyment, many trains have a club car. Specially large windows, thick luxurious carpets and draperies are standard appointments in these fine cars. Here you can sit back in an easy chair as comfortable as the one in your own living room. And, if you tire of the scenery, there are tables for games and, if you wish, a beverage or snack.



And to assure you a fast, comfortable, safe journey, today's trains are hauled by modern locomotives that are marvels of power and efficiency. These trains carry more than 400 million passengers on journeys totaling 30 billion miles a year. And they do it in such comfort and safety that you feel as though you were in your own home!

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DIFFERENT IN ABILITY

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMER SESSION



SIX WEEKS SESSION—June 21 to July 31
FOUR WEEKS SESSION—August 2 to August 28

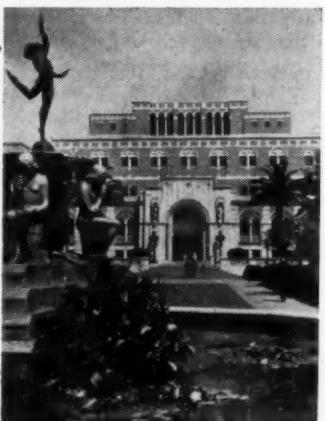
Numerous courses will be offered in all divisions of the University, undergraduate and graduate.

Special features include courses, workshops, or seminars in Business Education, Consumer Education, Teaching Sciences in Elementary Schools, International Affairs, Industrial Arts, Human Nutrition, Driver Education, Educational Film Communication, Telecommunications, Family Life Education, Moral and Spiritual Values in Education.

Faculty includes many distinguished professors.

Reduced tuition rates are offered teachers, librarians, and ministers in active service. Comfortable rooms are available on and near the campus. Summer climate is delightful. Organized social, cultural, and recreational activities are provided.

For Bulletin Write to Dean of Summer Session
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES 7, CALIFORNIA



IMPORTANT EVENTS

APRIL

- 3 Missouri Council for Exceptional Children and the Section of Special Education of the State Department of Education spring meeting, Camdenton, Missouri, April 3, 1954.
- 7 Central District Physical Education Convention, Lincoln, Nebr., Hotel Lincoln, April 7-10, 1954.
- 9 Spring Meeting Department Elementary School Principals, Columbia, April 9-10, 1954.
- 10 Elementary Education Conference, William Jewell College, Liberty, April 10, 1954.
- 11 Western Arts Association meeting, Headquarters Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich., April 11-15.
- 24 Department of Classroom Teachers of MSTA Annual Conference, Columbia, April 24, 1954.
- 25 Mid-west Conference on Administrative Leadership Serving Community Schools, St. Paul, Minn., April 25-27, 1954.
- 28 Annual Convention of the International Council for Exceptional Children, Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, Apr. 28-May 1, 1954.
- 29 State Music Festival, Columbia, April 29-May 1, 1954.

MAY

- 1 Missouri State Association for Childhood Education Conference, Southwest State College, Springfield, Mo., May 1-2, 1954.
- 7 Missouri Section of the Mathematical Association of America meeting, Columbia, May 7, 1954.
- 7 Missouri Affiliated Group of National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (MSTA department of Mathematics) meeting, Columbia, May 7, 1954.

JUNE

- 9 Guidance Conference, Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, June 9, 1954.

JULY

- 12 Third Annual Reading Conference, Northeast State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo., July 12-17, 1954.
- 27 National Education Association Annual Convention, New York City, June 27-July 2, 1954.

AUGUST

- 9 MSTA-NEA Conference for Community Teachers Association Leaders, Bunker Hill Ranch Resort, Aug. 9-13, 1954.

SEPTEMBER

- 18 Department of Classroom Teachers Conference, Bunker Hill Ranch Resort, Sept. 18-19, 1954.

NOVEMBER

- 3 Missouri State Teachers Association Annual Convention, Kansas City, Nov. 3-5, 1954.

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BISMARCK APPROVES \$200,000 IN BONDS

Reorganized School District R-5, Bismarck, St. Francois County, passed a \$200,000 bond issue Feb. 23 in a special school election. A majority of 59 votes was registered as 1,088 cast ballots, Superintendent Charles R. Lages said.

The bonds will finance a building program that calls for a new high-school with four classrooms, a two-unit commercial department, science room, home economics department, music and band department, industrial arts department, combined study hall-library-cafeteria, a gymnasium and eight elementary school classrooms.

Junior Red Cross Meeting In Columbia, April 8-10

The Missouri State Junior Red Cross will sponsor its first annual Leadership Conference April 8-10 at the Pennant Motor Inn at Columbia with several prominent educational leaders featured.

School superintendents, principals and teacher-sponsors from Missouri's 2,341 elementary and secondary schools enrolled in the Junior Red Cross program have been invited to attend as well as lay leaders and Junior Red Cross chairmen.

Registration will begin at 4:30 p.m. Thursday and the sessions will get underway that evening with Hubert Wheeler, State Commissioner of Education, giving the opening address at a dinner meeting. The sessions will end Saturday morning.

Dr. John Rufi, professor of education at the University of Missouri, will speak on "Learning to live with a Billion New Neighbors." Dr. Rufi has traveled extensively in Europe and Asia in the past several years on various educational missions. He also served recently as a teacher in Turkey.

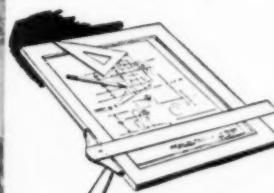
Dr. Charles E. Lively, professor of rural sociology and director of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at Missouri University, will address the conference on rural sociological patterns in the state.

"Art with a Purpose" will be discussed by Miss Rosemary Beymer, Director of Art Education for the Kansas City School System, and Miss Verna Mary Wulfekammer, Assistant Professor of Art at the University of Missouri.

Other speakers will include Eldon Mason, director of Junior Red Cross for the 16-state Midwestern Area of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in St. Louis; James B. Jackson, a former school superintendent at Macomb, Ill., and now Missouri Director of Field Service for the Red Cross; Gordon Smith, student at Paseo High-school in Kansas City and chairman of the Junior Red Cross member council for the Midwestern Area; and Raymond A. Palmer, director of visual aids for the Midwestern Area.



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Second Session		JULY 26	

A few courses from
JUNE 21 to AUGUST 13

WORKSHOPS		JUNE 21	1) Elementary Curriculum
		JULY 23	2) Science Education

- 2) Science Education
- 3) Human Relations
- 4) Teaching of French and Spanish in the Elementary School
- 5) Art Education, Elementary and Secondary
- 6) Economic Education, ends JULY 16

TRAVEL SEMINARS		Mexico, JULY 24-AUGUST 29 Round the World, JUNE 19-SEPTEMBER 14
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DIRECTOR OF SUMMER SCHOOL
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
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For complete information request
a Summer School Bulletin

Missourians Aid in Overseas Teaching

TEACHERS are needed to instruct more than 30,000 school age children of American military and civilian personnel stationed at government installations in various parts of the world. Many of these children were born in foreign countries; others were seasoned travelers at an early age. In either event, school age was inevitable and educational requirements had to be met. Missourians can help and have fun at the same time.

If you have had students in your classes who have attended American schools abroad, you needn't be told that they are well-adjusted individuals lacking none of the primary fundamentals of education. The United States government could have devised no better method of giving these youngsters such a background than to utilize the services of experienced and well-qualified teachers from our own public school systems.

In 1946 the Army established the Dependent School Program to give the children overseas an educational opportunity comparable to what they would have at home. At first, elementary and secondary schools were housed in any sturdy available buildings which were adaptable to school needs. They vary from quonset huts to slightly renovated chateaux, but growing needs and increasing enrollments have resulted in the addition of many fine new modern buildings.

Missourians in Program

Many Missouri teachers have eagerly accepted the opportunity offered by the Overseas Affairs Division to take part in educating these transplanted young Americans. They have found that living and teaching abroad is not only a challenge but a gateway to professional and personal growth. Shortages of housing and other adverse conditions in certain areas compel

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our teachers to approach their assignments with a pioneer spirit. But, they love teaching—anywhere.

During their leisure time, several are supplementing their educational background with travel and sight-seeing. One of them is now in her third year with the dependent schools. Miss Lorene A. Collins of Kansas City, who formerly taught in the Philippine Islands and Japan, is now assigned to teach fifth grade in the American school at Salzburg, Austria. She has enjoyed working in this picturesque, historic city and has visited the beautiful resort spot of Berchtesgaden in southern Germany, Hitler's "Eagle's Nest," and the famous salt mines.

Missouri teachers located in elementary schools in Germany are Miss Virginia Jones, Sedalia; Miss Betty Jane Lindhorst, Webster Groves; and Miss Joyce Ann Dodson, Glen Allen. Like most of the American teachers in Europe, they have found that Switzerland is one of the most popular tourist spots. Miss Jones and Miss Lindhorst witnessed the colorful parade of the "Oktoberfest" in Munich when people from all parts of Europe gather to celebrate the coming of new wine. Both are looking forward to holidays in Italy. Miss Dodson prefers the gaiety of Paris and visiting such famous landmarks as the Eiffel Tower, Arch of Triumph, Napoleon's Tomb, the Cathedral of Notre Dame and many others, as well as scenic boat trips on the Rhine.

Japan and Okinawa are the respective locations of Miss Carol E. Thiele of Normandy and Mrs. Shirley R. Henry of Kirkwood. Both are enjoying the tropical beauty of both areas, since Mrs. Henry's spare time allows her many opportunities for additional exploring away from the island.

For further information address, Department of the Army, Office of Civilian Personnel, Washington 25, D. C.

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**Senator C. R. (Ted) Hawkins, Brumley, Chairman
of the Joint Legislative Educational Committee of the General
Assembly Studying Missouri's Schools, Presents**

My Views on School Problems

By Senator C. R. Hawkins

NOW studying Missouri schools hoping to make educational improvements in the areas of school district organization, teachers and finance are a Joint Legislative Committee of the General Assembly and an Advisory Committee.

As chairman of these groups, I should like to review some of my personal thinking and mention objectives worthy of consideration.

Reorganization of Districts

In my opinion something must be done to accelerate the reorganization of our still inefficient school districts and bring about a further broadening of educational opportunity along with an equitable distribution of the cost of such a program.

More than 8,000 school districts existed in our state prior to 1949. Thousands of these were too small, inefficiently operated, with hundreds of them without any school. The Joint Legislative Committee of 1947 recommended and there was passed the reorganization act known as Senate Bill 307 which has resulted in the merger of more than 50 per cent of our school districts. This is an outstanding result when you consider that the actual time of holding the elections has not been more than four years.

I am confident that all fair-minded persons will say that the reorganization act has worked well. Some believe that corrections should be made in the law after five years experience with it. Perhaps a different method of electing the county board of education; per-

haps, and in some cases this is important, a better remedy, or a remedy for the changing of boundaries of reorganized districts and some requirements for additional plans and elections for further reorganized plans. I doubt, however; the feasibility of forced reorganization in Missouri.

Teachers

I am quite sure that, generally speaking, the lot of the individual teacher in Missouri has greatly improved during the past five years. It would be sad indeed if we could not say this. A good teacher retirement law has been enacted in our State. It has been improved during the past five years. Teachers' salaries have increased. Better working conditions in most cases have been brought about, yet we are far from what we have a right to expect in Missouri.

We refer to "better qualified" teachers. Should we not first decide what a "qualified" teacher is? I believe that Missouri has some of the best teachers that the nation offers; I believe that along with other states we have some today in our school rooms that haven't any business there. It is up to local boards of education and you as administrators, insofar as possible, to weed out those who are not what they should be in teaching our children; those who are not interested in the profession, those who are misfits, and do it now, not 10 years from now and so far as the State can furnish you with the necessities, or in plain language the *Money*, I shall be one

who will go to the limit in doing this. I do not believe in a differential in salaries because of grade taught, preparation and ability being equal. I believe that ability and experience should be considered in the salary of a teacher the same as I do in any other walk of life.

Teachers in many schools are over-loaded in their classrooms. The immediate answer is that there is a shortage. Let us not be satisfied until we have the best teachers in our Missouri schools that can be obtained.

Finance

When we speak of financing schools we are immediately reminded that marked changes have taken place in our thinking in the last twenty-five years. In the beginning schools were supported and controlled wholly at the local level. Now the principle of local control has been retained but because many districts were unable to maintain an acceptable standard of educational offering, all states have set up some kind of state aid program, varying in amount from less than five per cent of the total cost in Nebraska to more than eighty-five per cent in Delaware. No two states have set up identical plans, but some of them are somewhat alike in their essential features. The most recent thinking by students of the problem seems to center around the idea that the state should provide leadership in aiding the local districts to develop satisfactory educational programs —should certify teachers, either

through the teachers' colleges or its state department or both—and should provide sufficient financial assistance, so that an acceptable educational program may be provided for all children in the state. This plan is called the partnership plan—a partnership between the state and local government to provide a good school program.

Obviously if this desirable end is to be achieved, more state money will have to be allocated to the relatively poor districts than is allocated to the more able districts. This can be done only by measuring the local ability to raise money. It can be done by using assessed valuation per child or by some other measure so that the state can supply the difference between what the local district can supply and what is needed for an acceptable school program.

No one can disagree with this ideal. Certainly it is a worthy goal. It is difficult of achievement, however, for a number of reasons. Most states, including Missouri, allocate state school aid in two ways—by a flat grant to districts regardless of need and by an equalization formula. When the 1931 school law was enacted most of the state support was allocated as equalization aid. Since then, however, the amount of state aid has grown until only a small fraction of state support is devoted to this purpose. Local districts have become accustomed to receiving state support as a flat grant and if any move toward the ideal of greater equalization is made—the entire pattern of distribution will be changed. Many of the more able districts will receive less than before while the less able district will receive more, assuming that the amount of state aid remains constant. Will the tax-payers of your district be agreeable to any plan of distribution that gives them less state support than they have been getting? This is one of the very practical difficulties which is encountered when any attempt is made to move in the direction of

guaranteeing a minimum educational program of all children. How shall state support be allocated? What share of the total cost should come from state sources? What level of minimum program are the citizens of the state willing to support? These are questions that must be answered when the time comes to establish a new pattern of state support of schools. And in that connection I want to point out that with an inefficient school district organization much money will be wasted in any attempt to set up the ideal plan of financing our schools. The problems of local district reorganization and efficient expenditure of school monies are inseparable.

We now allocate state support for some twelve to fourteen different purposes. Surely some of these funds could be combined. We now allow one thousand dollars for a highschool teaching unit and seven hundred fifty dollars for an elementary teaching unit. I do not believe this is defensible. There are other idiosyncrasies in our present plan which should be corrected. There are two approaches which might be taken—either all the present school aid statutes can be repealed and an entirely new plan established as was suggested by the Citizens Commission Report—or some corrective measures applied to our present law.

In financing our public schools

for the past several decades we have used but one system— $\frac{1}{3}$ of the general revenue. During the past four sessions of the General Assembly *additional* appropriations have been made to our schools over and above the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the general revenue. I would emphasize the word additional which is in no sense a "bonus." It would seem more realistic if we would budget the needs of our schools and appropriate the monies needed from state sources—always keeping in mind, of course, the constitutional mandate that not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the general revenue be appropriated.

I have every confidence that your Committee will approach this question with the determination to bring about a fair, sound plan of distribution of state school money. I am convinced that we should know just how much is needed and if there is a lack of present state revenues to provide the needed amount we should be willing to increase such revenues.

My promises to you are that so far as I am personally concerned, I will not be satisfied until the school children of Missouri have every opportunity in the field of education that the resources of the State will provide them. I will not be content to merely bring Missouri up to the average of the nation in education, I will only be satisfied when our State is looked to as one of the leaders and models in the schools of our entire America.

MO. MUSIC EDUCATORS NAME NEW OFFICERS

Keith Collins, Sikeston, was elected president of the Missouri Music Educators Association at the annual business meeting during the Kirksville Clinic.

Elected to serve for two years with Collins were: Band vice president, Frank Fendorff, Chillicothe; orchestra vice president, Orville Johnson, Independence; choral vice president, Jane Todd, Kirkwood; elementary vice president, Iola Bradley, Jefferson City; secretary-treasurer, Geraldine Haldiman, Eldon; and members-at-large, Robert Milton, Kansas City, and J. R. Hucksstep, Raytown.



"It's even been known to get a school teacher a better salary!"



*Sur le pont d'Avignon . . . Les belles
dames font comm' ça . . . Les Beaux messieurs font comm' ça . . .
Et puis encor' comm' ça . . .*

Foreign Language Instruction in Elementary Schools

A Need and a Challenge

*Frère Jacques, Frère Jacques,
Dormez-vous? Dormez-vous?
Sonnez les matines, Sonnez les
matines,
Din, don, din! Din, don, din!*

THE words and music of this simple ditty are familiar to most beginning students of French in highschool or college. They are also familiar to the kindergarten students of the Horace Mann School, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, where *une bonne femme* makes a daily visit of 10-15 minutes to converse *en français* with *les petits enfants*. If their present state of fluency equalled their enthusiasm they

would greet Mrs. Elaine Mauzey with a "nous sommes charmés de vous voir," for certainly the French lesson is a high point in the day's activities.

Moving up the hall a few doors to the fourth grade room, one hears "Rodrigo" Smith ask, "*¿Como se dice 'cowboy' en español?*," then with benefit of the answer proceed to tell his classmates, in Spanish, of an ambition to become *un vaquero*, like Roy Rogers. But Roy had best be energetic in the pursuit of his popularity, for the Cisco Kid has come up fast since the introduction of Spanish here in the fourth grade. Cisco and his *compañeros* supplement the vocabulary being intro-

duced by *el profesor*, Dr. Joseph A. Dreps, sometimes with *carambas* and the like, but always to the pleasure of those concerned.

The Maryville Objective

The scene of this instructional activity is not a private school, nor is it the training ground for teachers who will make their careers in private schools, where foreign language in the elementary grades has long been an accepted subject. Rather, it is a state college laboratory school, training teachers for the public schools of Missouri. To be sure, the placement bureau of the College has not yet reported any calls for elementary teachers qualified to teach a foreign lan-

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*The Foreign School, Heath

guage. The conviction is shared here, however, that the idea will commend itself to public school officials and patrons of the state, and the College is now engaged in developing a course of study for those who will teach in such programs.

Some Values

In a recent work,* Theodore Andersson reports the following results noted by teachers in the Jamestown (New York) Public Schools, where a program in Spanish was instituted in the elementary schools several years ago: increased reading about Latin America; the appearance of pride among foreign-background children in the knowledge of their own, different languages; a new respect for foreign-background children by the others; personality development of some slow pupils who find that they can learn Spanish; and enrichment for gifted children.

Others have reported a general stimulation in the broad area of the language arts. This remains speculative to some extent, in the absence of controlled experiments, but it is highly plausible. That such a transfer of interest and achievement occurs between the various forms of music is well established; likewise, the manual arts. The fear of a resulting language confusion for the primary student is dispelled by the knowledge that even pre-school children will acquire several languages simultaneously, and classify them effortlessly, in a multilingual environment. It would seem safe to assume that results will be beneficial, undoubtedly minor for some children but more than likely substantial for the majority.

The increasing need to educate for international understanding is conceded by educators at all levels, elementary, secondary, and higher. Workshops are devoted to it, curriculum revisions reflect it, national bodies express their concern through the creation of special

commissions to study ways and means of meeting the need. A foreign language started in the elementary grades is a means to this end. If supplemented properly it should lead to a sharp interest in one foreign country, or area, then to others. The experience in Jamestown, New York, which is but a few years old, provides an insight.

To the person living in a Spanish-speaking community a knowledge of the Spanish language has an obvious value. To the person traveling or residing in a Spanish-speaking country the value is even more obvious. The fact that English, too, is spoken in these places by enough of the population that one may satisfy his basic necessities hardly detracts from the asset of speaking Spanish. The same may be said, of course, for French, Italian, German, and the Scandinavian languages.

Satisfaction of pride is perhaps one of the lesser values, but it has been a source of considerable chagrin to the writer when traveling in Latin American countries and Europe to find many of these peoples capable of speaking our language and not being able to reciprocate. Often it has been school children speaking the English they

learned in elementary grades who have bridged the international gap, with the "learned" Ph.D. from America contributing nothing, or, at best, a few halting sentences in pidgin. He could have resurrected some snatches, and spoken them in well-nigh faultless German, French, or Spanish, from works which made a deep impression on him at the time of achieving his language proficiency for the doctorate, but these would have concerned the papacy in the thirteenth century as viewed by German scholars, the use of heavy artillery by Napoleon at the Battle of Jena as evaluated in French military journals, and certain Spanish imperial edicts on colonial administration in the seventeenth century. He was learned enough not to do this.

Career opportunities exist here and abroad, open only to those fluent in a foreign language. Government work, including the diplomatic service, export-import businesses, and numerous professional undertakings may be cited as areas of opportunity. A working knowledge of Russian is so unusual among Americans today that the possessor, with but normal attributes otherwise, may find immediate and responsible employment,



The "Pledge of Allegiance" to the flag is given in Spanish by the Fourth grade pupils in the elementary school of Southeast State College, Cape Girardeau where instruction in this language was started last January with Professor Helen Cleaver as instructor.

*Theodore Andersson, *The Teaching of Foreign Languages in the Elementary School*, Preliminary Edition, Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1953.

with the prospect of a still greater advantage accruing to him in the years ahead. Experts in the languages of the Near East are also comparatively few in number.

While not so dramatic and obvious, these deficiencies must be listed along with the deficiencies in raw materials and natural resources, such as tin, nickel, and bauxite, when considering the national well-being. It may be argued even that the deficiency in language and knowledge of foreign peoples is the more serious. Science, drawing from a multitude of practicing engineers and personnel trained by industry—as well as from the teaching profession—has shown its ability to overcome matériel shortages. The rapid development of a synthetic rubber industry following Pearl Harbor serves as an illustration. Linguists and area specialists are not created overnight; neither are scientists, for that matter, but in the case of language personnel the normal condition is one of extreme shortage. With all due respect for the valiant effort of the military services during World War II, the product of the Japanese language schools left much to be desired. Foreign language interest, aroused early and promoted throughout the school experience, is the first step in overcoming this national deficiency.

Recognizing the likelihood that most Americans will not travel or work abroad, nor live in bilingual communities at home, there is still the pleasure and enduring satisfaction of knowing a culture other than one's own, and, in the words of Dr. Earl James McGrath, "language is the gateway to the intellectual, the emotional, and the spiritual life of a nation." The measurement of this pleasure is impossible. Like many educational experiences which enrich our lives we should not demand that it have immediate utilitarian or commercial value, nor that it justify itself in a measurable manner.

The Challenge

The problems involved in establishing a foreign language program in the elementary school are many, but they are not beyond solution. For one thing, the cost is comparatively small—no two hundred-dollar oboes, no shoulder pads at thirty dollars each for the students, no lathes at five hundred dollars. A program embracing grades three through six should require no more than one hour of teaching time per day from the teacher of foreign language, allowing ten to fifteen minutes daily for each grade; on a Monday, Wednesday, Friday basis it would be less. Materials and methods are being developed, and it is safe to predict that teachers will prepare themselves for this work when the demand is clearly established. Larger school systems probably will be interested in employing persons specifically trained for full-time instruction at the elementary level, assigning each of them to several buildings. The smaller system will find that its highschool foreign language staff, with orientation courses in elementary education, can provide the instruction. Another source of supply is the foreign-born or first generation foreigner who is college-educated, and with further training in professional courses can qualify.

Whatever the problems, they will be solved by the school system with an awareness of the values in foreign language instruction at the elementary level. Challenges are not new in public education. They have been its life blood through the years. As the role of America has changed in the last fifty years from that of an isolated, frontier republic to that of world power and world leader, so has the obligation arisen to educate its citizens in new skills and outlooks. A knowledge of other peoples—international understanding—is high among our present needs, and foreign language instruction commenced in the elementary grades is an avenue of approach.

Moderation-- Even in Reading

by Ada Saron Boyer

Life is cycles. Reading aloud was necessary when the family worked and one read from the few books. Right and good, it was then, to be able to read fluently with great, good understanding in the human voice.

The silent reading was imperative when many could read more rapidly than the poor voice stumbling along through sounds. Some teachers decreed all silent reading.

Seldom is it wise to go all-out for one idea. A wise commingling of ideas, methods, uses and interests is best.

The radio brought back the need for skill in reproducing thought from the printed page. TV, dictating machines, walkie-talkies, tape recordings and motion pictures, as well as newly-acquired knowledge of conversation therapy—each has brought oral reading and good voice production back to a classroom necessity.

To cling to the old idea that oral reading is outmoded is not wise, since both oral and silent reading can play an important part in every life. Some of our schoolboys of thirty years ago are now needing voice training as they face the world to hide behind the Fifth Amendment.

Remember, there are always those who are sure that all before our time was wrong. We can be wiser if we say: There is much of good in all that the ages have produced and clung to over a long period of time.

Not phonics all wrong, not all silent reading, but moderation in all things. A wide variation of methods makes the day interesting for pupils and teachers. Not all oral reading, not all workbooks, but a happy, sensible, life-like mixture. Interesting variety makes learning easy.



Future Teachers Advance Plans

Plan K. C. Meeting. Adopt Constitution and Elect Delegates to Leadership Conferences

THE State Administrative Board of the Missouri Future Teachers Association held a meeting on January 23 at the MSTA building, Columbia, to discuss plans for the Kansas City FTA

Members of the State Administrative Board of the Missouri Future Teachers Association and sponsors of FTA Chapters and Clubs met January 23 in the Conference Room of the Missouri State Teachers Association to make plans for the next state-wide meeting of the Association and frame a State Constitution. Officers seated at the table L. to R. are (Row 1): Dolores Kiss, treasurer; Donna Burch, vice-president; Ed Ortley, president; Lois Lathan, secretary highschool; David Winslow, president highschool. Standing L. to R. (Row 4) are: Everett Keith, Executive Secretary, MSTA; Dorothy M. Abbott; Dr. Marvin Shamberger; Sarah Dritt; Dr. Albert Lindel; Mrs. Mabel Walker; M. C. Langford; Clara Marksbury; Ruth Knoernschied; Dr. Leon F. Miller; B. Van Bibber; Carl G. Haldiman; Mildred Cobb; Dr. L. A. Eubank.

Meeting, elect delegates to the annual Leadership Conference in New York and Bunker Hill, and draft a constitution and by-laws.

This was the first meeting following the organization of the Association held in St. Louis, November 5.

It was decided to hold the FTA meeting in Kansas City on Friday, November 5 at 2:00 p.m. The highschool and college sections will meet together in a general session.

Separate meetings of the sections will then be held for their delegate assemblies.

Ed Ortley, of Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, President of the college section, was named a delegate to the National Leadership Conference and NEA Convention to be held in New York June 27 to July 2.

David Winslow, of Kirkwood, President of the FTA Clubs, will represent the highschool sections

Officers and sponsors of the Missouri High School section of FTA Clubs attending the state Board Meeting at the MSTA Building, Columbia, Jan. 23, Row 1, L. to R.: Lillie Shackelford, Lois Lathan, David Winslow, Sheila Friedman, and Marla Unruh. Row 2, L. to R.: Mildred Cobb, Ruth Knoernschied, Mrs. Mabel Walker, Dorothy M. Abbott, and Sarah Dritt.

Hot coffee and donuts were served visiting members of the State FTA Administrative Board by the FTA Chapter of the University of Missouri. L to R: Shirley Holder, Joyce Shelton, Joan Hunt, and Donna Burch.



at the MSTA-NEA Leadership Conference at Bunker Hill, August 9-13. Representing the college section at this conference will be Miss Donna Burch, University of Missouri, who is vice-president of the State FTA organization.

A Constitution and By-laws setting forth the name, purposes, membership, officers, delegates and other important features was adopted by the group. It has been submitted to chapters and clubs for ratification and will become effective when approved by a majority.

Miss Clara Marksbury, Sponsor FTA Chapter, University of Missouri, extended an invitation to the group and all FTA members to attend the Spring Conference of

the Department of Classroom Teachers Meeting in Columbia April 24.

Departmental status for the Missouri Future Teachers Association is being sought.

Missouri is moving rapidly forward in the Future Teachers Association work. Highschool clubs are being organized in ever-increasing numbers.

Two important types of activities are carried on by these associations. One type broadens understanding about the professional organization and the second provides experiences in leadership and working within an organization.

All activity will serve to attract select people to the ranks of teaching:

Two 'Learn Missouri' Tours Offered Teachers This Summer

By R. A. Ward

STATE teachers will get a choice of two two-week periods this year to participate in the second annual Missouriana Tours for Teachers, sponsored by the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce and the Central Missouri State College. They are June 13-26 and July 4-17.

The college offers three hours of credit for either tour in either Mis-

souri history and government or economics.

This year's tours will follow the general plan of last year's, which covered 1,300 miles from northwest to southeast Missouri in the state's first venture in this form of mobile education. The itinerary will start at Warrensburg and travel from southwest to northeast, including St. Louis and Kansas City.

Traveling in air-conditioned

A few of the points of interest seen by teachers on the Missouriana Tour last year.

←State Capitol



Installing new generator, Union Electric Co., Bagnell Dam



Union Electric officials on hand at the dam (State Chamber President M. E. Skinner at extreme left)

buses, the teachers will visit business and industrial establishments, agricultural enterprises and scenic and historic regions. They will get a close view of several important aspects of the state's economy and, through informal conferences with top-level management, an insight into the details of operation and a more complete explanation of how business operates.

Last year the teachers visited the Kansas City Star, Chamber of Commerce and Sears in Kansas City, the Quaker Oats Company and historic spots in St. Joseph, the Penney-James farm near Hamilton, the A. B. Chance Company at Centralia, the School of Journalism at Columbia, the state capitol and supreme court in Jefferson City, the Union Electric dam at Bagnell.

Also, the Bunker Hill Ranch near Mountain View, the Big Spring at Van Buren, the cotton delinting operations of the Sinkers Corporation at Kennett, the Acom rice fields at Wardell, Cape Girardeau, the St. Joseph Lead Company at Boone Terre, scenic Arcadia Valley, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Crystal City, the Boatmen's Bank, Chamber of Commerce and Chevrolet and Fisher Bodies plants in St. Louis and the Tavern at Arrow Rock.

It is expected that this year's tours will be equally diverse and interesting. They are designed to be of particular value to classroom instructors and supervisors. Much material is distributed to the teachers along the way that is of value to them in their classroom work.

The tour cost of \$115 includes hotels, travel and tips as well as the college registration fee, but does not include meals. However, several will be provided by the business concerns acting as hosts along the way.

More detailed information is available from the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce at Jefferson City or the Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg.

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THE Association now has thirty departments. They play an increasingly significant role in the improvement of Missouri's educational program. They have made tremendous strides during recent years. Many of them are meeting in Columbia this Spring.

The Association is cooperating with the Audio-Visual Department in surveying the materials and practices in this area in our public schools. This is essential in order to determine the services most helpful.

Would it be mutually advantageous when a department is having a meeting to note on the program that it is a department of the Missouri State Teachers Association?

One of the encouraging developments of recent years is the growing professional solidarity on all levels—local, state, and national. Let each of us do everything we can to boost it along.

The MSTA and the NEA are sparing no effort to secure the passage of the retirement income exemption proposal now pending before the National Congress. Are you interested and helping?

There is every reason, from need to precedent, why the revenue to be derived from the oil resources of the Outer-Continental Shelf should be dedicated to education as provided in the Hill amendment.

The Missouri breakfast at the meeting of the NEA in New York has been scheduled for 7:30 A. M., Tuesday, June 29. The first meeting of the Missouri delegation will follow immediately.

Quite some time ago, a suit was brought against Florence Baker for the disciplining of a high school student at the Appleton City Public Schools. It came to trial at Osceola, February 2, 1954, and the twelve jurors rendered a unanimous verdict in her favor. The professional group on both the state and local levels assisted in every way possible. She and many of the teachers of that area realize better than ever before the wholesome and beneficial results of professional strength and unity.

Phelps, Audrain, and Stone counties report 100% enrollment in the Association.

First Things First

LET us ever remember that in accordance with our State Constitution education is a state function. The General Assembly is charged with the responsibility of providing free public schools. The future of our public school system rests directly in their hands.

It is especially imperative now that each local association keep in continuous contact with its Senator and Representative. They should be invited to attend some of your meetings. The additional appropriation was passed by unanimous vote of both Houses and there is every reason to believe the legislators have an even better understanding now of the financial needs of the public schools. If they do not get a chance to do something in Special Session, such attitude augers well for the Regular Session convening in January, 1955.

A joint legislative study committee is at work. It behooves all of us to render every possible assistance. Its designation of the financial problem as of major importance is encouraging.

The Governor convened a second special session on February 23. The General Assembly can consider only those subjects designated by him. The failure to receive the additional appropriation has created a serious situation in Missouri, particularly for the next school year. If financing schools were placed on the agenda for consideration, it could be remedied.

One cannot overemphasize the necessity of your working closely with your Senator and Representative. Get acquainted and keep them informed as to your local school needs. Here lies the key to the solution of the ever growing problem of school support.

A LOOK at Salaries

What has happened to salaries of Missouri teachers since the value of the dollar began to slide?

By Dr. Marvin Shamberger

HOW are Missouri teachers doing financially? How big a bite has gone to make up for increased cost of living? Are other groups faring better?

During World War II the salaries of Missouri teachers increased at a slower rate than the cost of living. The result was a loss in real income. This loss in purchasing power was not fully regained until 1948. The real wages of Missouri teachers have increased

each year since 1948 except in 1951.

The accompanying chart shows the average salary of Missouri teachers, including principals, supervisors and superintendents, expressed in terms of current dollars and 1947-49 dollars. In constant values (1947-49 dollars) the average salary of the group declined from \$2,014 in 1939 to \$1,737 in 1943. For the 1952 calendar year the average salary of Missouri teachers equals \$2,548 in terms of 1947-49 dollars.

From 1939 through 1952 the real wages of Missouri teachers increased 26.5 per cent compared to an increase of 141.5 per cent in current dollars.

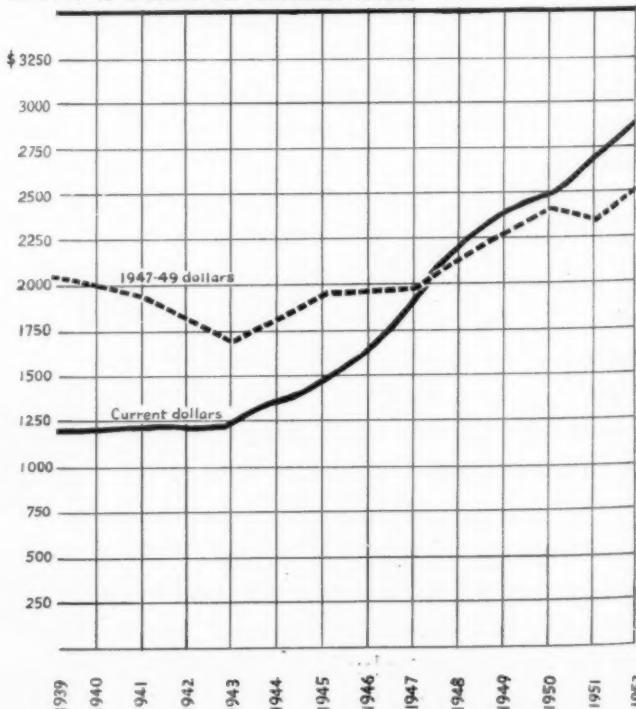
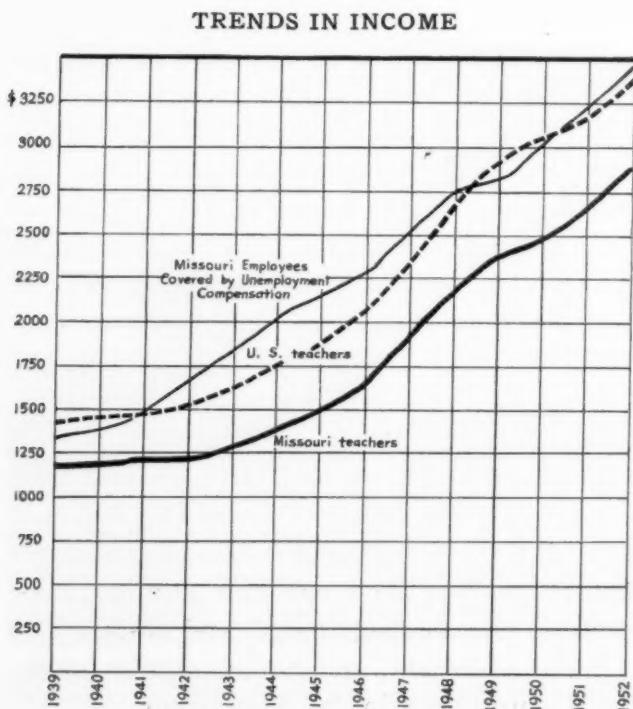
Since the total productivity of

the nation has increased much more rapidly than has our country's population, the result has been a substantial increase in the standard of living for our nation as a whole. Personal consumption expenditures measured in constant dollars increased 65 per cent while the population increased only 20 per cent. The relative economic position of a group depends upon the extent to which it shares in the higher standard of living which has resulted from the growing productivity of the nation.

The Missouri employees covered by unemployment compensation is the largest group of persons for which income information is available. In 1952 the group included 854,981 workers, a large per cent of the gainfully employed persons in the state. The accompanying table and chart show that the economic position of Missouri teachers has compared unfavorably with this group through the entire period since 1939.

The average salary of Missouri employees covered by unemployment compensation increased 163 per cent from 1939 through 1952 compared to an increase of 141.5

Salaries of Missouri Teachers, Principals, Supervisors and Superintendents in Current Dollars and in 1947-49 Dollars for Calendar Years



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MISSOURI TEACHERS' SALARIES IN COMPARISON

Year	Missouri Teachers, Principals, Supervisors, Superintendents		Missouri Employees Covered by Unemployment Compensation		U. S. Teachers, Principals, Supervisors	
	Average Salary	Per Cent of Increase Since 1939	Average Wage	Per Cent of Increase Since 1939	Average Salary	Per Cent of Increase Since 1939
1939	\$1,199		\$1,316		\$1,420	
1940	1,196	0.3	1,326	0.7	1,450	2.1
1941	1,223	2.0	1,479	12.4	1,480	4.2
1942	1,242	3.6	1,670	26.9	1,540	8.5
1943	1,287	7.3	1,862	41.5	1,640	15.5
1944	1,377	14.8	2,024	53.8	1,765	24.3
1945	1,491	24.4	2,124	61.4	1,900	33.8
1946	1,639	36.7	2,255	71.4	2,080	46.5
1947	1,906	59.0	2,520	91.5	2,380	67.6
1948	2,203	83.7	2,746	108.7	2,710	90.8
1949	2,380	98.5	2,850	116.6	2,900	104.2
1950	2,496	108.2	3,022	129.6	3,050	114.8
1951	2,651	121.1	3,236	145.9	3,205	125.7
1952	2,896	141.5	3,461	163.0	3,430	141.5

Teachers' salaries are for calendar year

per cent for Missouri teachers. In 1939 Missouri teachers received an average salary \$117 less than the employee group. By 1952 the difference had increased to \$565.

Another indication of the extent to which teachers' incomes have advanced in relationship with other incomes is shown by the relationship of teachers' salaries and per capita income. Since 1939 per capita income has increased 225.7 per cent. The increase in the average salary of Missouri teachers during the period has been only 141.5 per cent. This disparity also is indicated by the fact that Missouri spent a larger per cent of income for current school cost in 1939 than in 1952.

The accompanying table shows that the difference between the average salary of Missouri teachers and the average salary of teachers of the nation increased from \$221

in 1939 to \$534 in 1952. It may be noted that the Missouri salary in 1952 constituted the same per cent of the national average that it did in 1939.

The 141.5 per cent increase in the average salary of Missouri teachers from 1939 through 1952 was necessary just to keep pace with the average of the nation and did nothing toward bringing the average salary of Missouri teachers more nearly in line with Missouri's financial ability to support education. This same relationship between Missouri teachers' salaries and the average for the nation is found to continue when 1953-54 salaries are considered. The Missouri instructional staff salary for 1953-54 of \$3,175 is 85.2 per cent of the national average of \$3,725. In contrast with this, the Missouri per capita income for 1952, the most recent year for which figures

are available, was 96.6 per cent of the national average.

The above facts indicate that the salaries of Missouri teachers must continue to advance if the profession is to share fully in the rising level of national income. The disparity between teachers' salaries in Missouri and other Missouri incomes as well as the disparity between teachers' salaries in Missouri and the rest of the nation must be corrected if Missouri children are to be taught by a sufficient number of qualified teachers.

Beyond the level of competitive salaries the ultimate objective of teachers is to secure salaries on the professional level. Such salaries should be high enough to recognize the vast civic responsibilities of teachers.

NORMANDY INSTRUCTS IN TEACHING MORALS

Prominent clerical and lay leaders of the three major religious faiths have participated in Normandy's in-service class, "Moral and Spiritual Values for Public School Teaching," now in its second semester.

The program is an outgrowth of the conference of the same name conducted last June at the Bunker Hill Resort. Miss Rose Geraghty and Mrs. Dorothy Smith, class chairman, were delegates and their report caused the

creation of the class. Arthur E. Jordan is in-service training director.

Session speakers have been Rabbi Paul Gorin; Dr. Huston Smith, Washington University; Father Aloysius Motherway, St. Louis University; Father Daniel Moore, Catholic Information Center; Rev. Ernest F. Nolte, Eden Seminary; Dr. Raymond McAllister; Virgil Border, of the Conference of Christians and Jews; and Major W. Robert Steinmeier.

Teachers representing major faiths and all levels of instruction participated in a panel discussion of the practical

problems of teaching moral and spiritual values in the classroom. They were: Ellsworth Evans, Mrs. Olivia Richardson, Miss Adele Weiner, Miss Helen Skinner, Mrs. Buena Stolberg and Miss Corinne Jackson, who was instrumental in setting up the Bunker Hill meeting.

The program has been expanded to include, also, a survey of what Normandy was doing on the subject at elementary, junior and senior high-school levels. To be examined are juvenile delinquency, the business or pro-

(See Normandy Page 35)

Classroom Teachers to Meet in Columbia



Amy Rose Shane
President



Adah Peckenpaugh
Vice-President



Ernestine Selter
Secretary



Dorothy Behrens
Treasurer

"Developing Good Mental Health in Today's Children for Tomorrow's World" is the theme for the ninth annual meeting of the Department of Classroom Teachers, Missouri State Teachers Association, to be held Saturday, April 24, at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

Dr. Esther Middlewood, director of Mental Health in the State Department of Education in Michigan will return to Missouri as the keynote speaker for the meeting. She is an outstanding and dynamic speaker in the field of Mental Health Education. Her message is always challenging and thought provoking.

The Department Meeting will open at 6:30 p.m. April 23 with an Executive Board dinner meeting at the Daniel Boone Hotel. General registration for the conference will be from 8:30 to 9:25 a.m. at the Education Building. The first general session will start promptly at 9:30. Beside the keynote address, the first general session will include a business meeting and a return engagement of the famous Hickman Highschool verse speaking choir, directed by Mrs. Helen Williams. Dr. L. G. Townsend, dean of the University College of Education, will bring greetings.

Luncheon will be served in the new Student Union Building. After lunch everyone will be anticipating the report of the latest MSTA news as brought to us by Everett Keith, executive secretary of the

Missouri State Teachers Association.

Dr. Fred E. Lawrence, Assistant Psychiatrist, Student Health Service, University of Missouri, will be on a panel with Dr. Middlewood during the afternoon session. Problems for the panel will be set up by a series of psychodramas under the direction of Miss Clara Marksbury, teacher in the Education Department of the University of Missouri. "How Big Must We Be as a Profession to Meet Our Responsibility in the Field of Mental Health?" is the theme.

Missouri's Future Teachers of America Chapters have been invited to participate in this program. The Department of Classroom Teachers looks forward with keen anticipation to meeting and sharing this important conference with them.

A reception will be held at the MSTA Building for everyone attending. This is an opportunity to visit and get better acquainted with fellow teachers from all parts of Missouri. Your president looks forward to seeing all of you there. The department slogan for this meeting is "Fill a bus and join the throng." Let's fill the auditorium to overflowing.

Constitutional Amendments

The Executive Committee of the Department of Classroom Teachers, Missouri State Teachers Association, recommends the following revision in the Constitution of the

Department of Classroom Teachers, MSTA. Action will be taken on these suggested revisions at the official state meeting of the Department of Classroom Teachers, April 24.

Article IV, Section 1, shall be changed to read:

The elective officers of this Department shall be the president, the vice-president, a *recording* secretary, the treasurer, and a director from each district of the Missouri State Teachers' Association. *The corresponding secretary and the editor of the bulletin shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the board.*

Article IV, Section 3, shall be changed to read:

The Executive Committee shall consist of the elective and *appointive* officers; the retiring president, who shall serve as an ex-officio member, and one Director from each district, to be elected by the Department.

(Portion in italics to be added)

MAKE RESERVATIONS

Luncheon reservations for the Classroom Teachers meeting April 24 can be obtained for \$1.50 from Dr. Lois Knowles, 212 Education Building, University of Missouri, Columbia. Deadline for reservations is April 21.

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A Reply to the Governor's Statement Regarding His Stand on School Finance

AN ANALYSIS of the March 17, 1954, statement by Governor Phil M. Donnelly concerning the fiscal condition of the State and the financial needs of Missouri's public schools reveals that it is in many respects contradictory and misleading. It is evasive of the basic question of adequate state school support and it gives rise to more questions than it answers.

What the Governor considers necessary for the financial stability of the state is apparently one thing at one moment and something quite different at another. In his Inaugural Address, January 12, 1953, Governor Donnelly considered the prospect of a cash balance in the general revenue fund of approximately thirty million dollars at the beginning of the 1953-55 biennium sufficient reason to recommend a reduction in the state revenue of twenty million dollars annually. Had the General Assembly followed his advice, the funds for the public schools would have been reduced \$13,333,333 and the general revenue fund \$26,666,666 for the biennium. If the state could have met all necessary government expenses with this loss of revenue recommended by the Governor, it is difficult to understand how a \$9,250,000 additional appropriation for the public schools would be "a threat to our state's financial stability." This is especially true when, as the Governor states, revenues are far exceeding his budget estimate.

Since his veto of the school appropriation on July 15, 1953, because of this "threat," the Governor has recommended at the two special sessions on October 19, 1953, and February 23, 1954, additional appropriations totaling \$10,445,931.

In considering the reductions made by the Governor in appro-

priations passed by the 67th General Assembly during the regular session it may be noted that out of total reductions of \$14,416,460 an amount of \$10,115,900 was from education.

The total appropriations from the general revenue fund approved by the Governor for the regular session was \$164,735,471.79 or \$20,123,817.37 more than recommended in his official budget.

The regular session appropriations of \$164,735,471.79 from the general revenue fund approved by Governor Donnelly may be compared with appropriations of \$156,073,416.48 made by the 66th General Assembly for the last biennium. The increase is \$8,661,055.31.

The Governor stated that the legality of the veto of the \$9,250,000 school appropriation had been upheld by the Missouri Supreme Court. It may be observed that the Missouri Supreme Court chose to sidestep the question and stated flatly that it was not ruling on the validity of the veto. It will be recalled that in 1948 when approving the first supplementary appropriation for public schools, Governor Donnelly stated that under Section 26, Article IV, Constitution of Missouri, 1945 ". . . the Governor is powerless to reduce or veto an appropriation for the public schools. . . ."

Many Appropriations Not "Recommended"

It is alleged by the Governor that the supplementary appropriation of \$9,250,000 was unconstitutional since he had not recommended such an additional appropriation. Since he had recommended an appropriation for the public schools, such an interpretation would mean that no appropriation could be increased above his recommendation until all appropriations recommended by him had been

passed. As a matter of fact, the General Assembly did increase most all appropriations above the amount the Governor had recommended. Were all of these appropriations unconstitutional because they exceeded the Governor's recommendations? It may be noted that *House Bill No. 324* contained an appropriation out of the state school fund for the erection of a wing of a building at one of the state schools although it had not been specifically recommended by the Governor. Did the Governor in this case approve an unconstitutional appropriation?

The Governor attempts to prove that Missouri's public schools are being "generously" provided for by comparing the amount which the state is now providing with the amount provided during the depths of the 1933 depression or as far back as 1909 when our system of public schools, as we know it now, was largely non-existent. In other cases the Governor deals with the increase in school funds without showing that comparable or even greater increases exist in other areas of government. Never does the Governor in his statement consider how much it would cost to provide every boy and girl in Missouri adequate educational opportunities. Neither does he concern himself with what Missouri could provide in educational opportunities by devoting the same per cent of its wealth to education as do other states on the average.

Expenditures Lumped Together

In attempting to show our generosity toward "the boys and girls of our State" the Governor lumped together all educational expenditures including those for higher institutions of learning. He fails to take the time to clarify matters by pointing out the millions of dollars of state funds which are not in-

(See Reply to Governor P. 29)

CHANGING TEXTBOOKS?

Dr. Carl Byerly, Director
Special Services, Clayton

If the teacher is the most important influence on a child's education, certainly the textbook should be in the runner-up position. The adequacy of textbooks and reference books has a direct bearing on the effectiveness of teaching. Yet according to current reports, the selection of textbooks is too frequently a matter of snap judgment and hasty decision.

This article is being written at the suggestion of the Missouri Textbook Men's Association but its intent is to suggest an improved procedure to be followed in selecting new texts primarily for the benefit of teachers and their students.

There are many reasons given for changes of textbooks and undoubtedly many books are poorly chosen and discarded before they have given adequate returns for the investment. In most school systems the amount of textbook money which may be expended each year is limited. The practice usually is followed of replacing those books which are most nearly worn out. Textbooks in most subjects, when given reasonable care, should last through at least four years of use. Within a school system, properly organized, approximately one-fourth of the books should come up for change each year. A proper system of accounting and control will prevent an abnormal demand for textbooks in any given year. Thus textbook needs may be budgeted with some degree of accuracy.

By all means an effort should be made to encourage teachers to recommend changes long before the end of the school term. This enables the teacher to examine all of the available replacement texts and allows orders to be placed for the following year before the close of the term. The system proposed in this article has been tried and

found most helpful in meeting the textbook needs of a system employing one hundred twenty-five teachers. With adaptations it should be usable in systems of any size.

Compile List

Shortly after the opening of school a list of "textbooks in use" is prepared which includes every approved text used in the school system, by grade, subject, title of books, publisher, author, and year of adoption. A copy of this list is provided to each teacher and copies are made available to bookmen who request it. By including year of adoption the list tends to highlight texts which are approaching obsolescence and, in a general way, indicates the areas in which changes should be made.

Toward the end of the first semester teachers are notified that requests for change of textbooks for the next year will be accepted at the end of the first semester. Teachers are provided with sheets on which these requests are made. The sheet provides an opportunity for the teacher to indicate why a

change is needed. The following information is called for on the form "Request for Change of Textbook":

Title of unsatisfactory text _____

Authors _____

Publisher _____

Used in what subject? _____

Grade? _____

Date of copyright _____

Year of latest adoption or readoption in Clayton Schools _____

How many copies are available in your building? _____

How many copies are in use this year? _____

Approximately how many copies will need rebinding at end of this year? _____

Were you a party to the latest adoption of this text? _____

Check reasons for requesting a change in textbooks:

1. Books worn out through use _____
2. Obsolete subject-matter prominent throughout text _____
3. Inadequate materials for teaching purposes _____
4. Better books are on the market _____
5. Does not fit our needs _____
6. Illustrations unsatisfactory _____

7. Teaching aids and suggestions inadequate _____
8. Repetitious of text used previously _____



Textbooks play an important part in the education of youth. A carefully planned method of book selection will mean more materials at less cost.

9. Too advanced for my group

10. Not advanced enough for my group

Give other reasons or justification in detail

A separate sheet is filled out for each text which the teacher finds is unsatisfactory. Upon the date indicated, the completed forms are collected and analyzed in the Central Office. This analysis gives the superintendent a rather accurate picture of his textbook situation. On the basis of the urgency of the request and the amount of available textbook money, a decision is reached as to what books will be approved for change. A general announcement of this kind issued in February forestalls the sudden and last minute decisions of teachers that their texts are no longer satisfactory. The announcement of impending changes in textbooks throughout the system should properly be made to all of the textbook companies which might be interested in supplying the needs as they are revealed in the survey. A mimeographed list serves this purpose nicely. Names of textbook publishers and Missouri representatives are listed in the Missouri School Directory. It is a matter of courtesy to indicate approximately how many copies will be purchased of each title when selected. This method of securing examination copies insures that the teacher will have access to all of the latest editions and best products of the publishers, and that she will have them for a sufficient period of time to make a careful analysis before a decision is reached.

When several teachers are concerned with the same textbook it is necessary for a consensus to be reached. In very large systems it is necessary to resort to a "Textbook Committee" system. In medium and small size schools it should be possible for a consensus to be reached without resorting to the committee system, especially if adequate time is allowed for all teachers to examine texts.

(See Textbooks Page 25)



A committee of the Kirkwood Community Teachers Association meets with representatives of the MSTA Group Accident and Sickness Insurance Plan to work out plans for forming a local chapter to provide greater coverage and protection. L to R, are Mrs. Helen Krueger, LeRoy Tannhauser, William Wynn, Mervin Morrison, Forrest Jones, Mrs. Mary Williams, Mrs. Gwynetha Stief, Paul Hunker, Howard Jayne, Janet Thursby, and Mrs. Lydia Elschlager.

KIRKWOOD SCORES ANOTHER FIRST

By Mary Lochhead Williams
President, Community
Teachers Ass'n.

Lying approximately fifteen miles west of St. Louis, Missouri, is the suburb, Kirkwood. This School District received its first charter in 1865.

To Kirkwood belongs the distinction of being the first highschool in St. Louis County to offer a four year course. Eleven graduates received their diplomas in 1897, only one of whom, Mrs. Albert Chandler, now lives in Kirkwood.

Today the Kirkwood School District R-7 is comprised of 5,736 pupils, 223 teachers and 12 buildings.

The Kirkwood Community Teachers Association recently scored another *first*—that of becoming the first CTA in St. Louis County to establish a chapter of the Missouri State Teachers Association Group Accident and Sickness Insurance Plan.

Twenty-two members of our association had been policy-holders for several years. Upon being questioned, they heartily endorsed the Plan and the service already rendered them. This prompted the executive committee to avail them-

selves of the offer of an "Open Period" the week of Jan. 18 when all members, regardless of age level or degree of insurability, could enroll, provided that 50 per cent of the membership of the organization did so.

Following two letters advising our members of the forthcoming opportunity and a general meeting of the Association Jan. 18, representatives of the insurance plan held interviews with all interested persons. By the close of the period, 142 faculty and secretarial staff personnel had formed the Chapter, the largest in Missouri.

Those of us who have served the Kirkwood Community Teachers Association this year as officers and members of the executive committee have a feeling of satisfaction that this response has resulted in a cooperative enterprise whereby insurance benefits have been made available to any member regardless of age level or degree of insurability and that any incoming teacher may have the same privilege of membership in our Chapter.

Resolution Asks Governor to Include School Finance for Action at Special Session

The General Assembly passed and sent to the Governor a concurrent resolution requesting Governor Donnelly "to place the financing of Missouri's free public schools before the Second Extra Session of the Sixty-Seventh Missouri General Assembly for consideration at the earliest possible moment."

House Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was introduced by Representative Stipp, Majority Floor Leader, and fifty-six other members whose names are starred in the list below. It was passed by a vote of 102 to 8 with 14 present and not voting.

Voting for the Resolution were the following:

County	Representative
Adair	*Pearson
Atchison	*McMahon
Audrain	Pulis
Barry	Long
Barton	Duckett
Bates	*Blaser
Bollinger	Kinder
Boone	Smith
Buchanan 1st	Eddy
Buchanan 2nd	Schellhorn
Buchanan 3rd	Campbell
Butler	*Manns
Caldwell	*Moore
Camden	*Banner
Cape Girardeau	Magill
Carroll	*Stipp
Carter	Bollinger
Cass	Mickelson
Cedar	*Abbott
Christian	*Estep
Clark	Hobson
Clinton	*Kirk
Cooper	*Meyer
Crawford	*Burnett
Dade	Hughes
Daviess	*Johnston
DeKalb	*Pittman
Douglas	*Deckard
Dunklin	James
Franklin	Webber
Gasconade	*Ridder
Gentry	*Vogt
Greene 1st	*Brown
Greene 2nd	*Yocom
Greene 3rd	*Hancock
Grundy	*Cook
Harrison	*Lincoln
Hickory	*Wright
Holt	*Vonderschmidt

Howell	*Corn
Iron	Yount
Jackson 7th	Speer
Jackson 8th	*Carroll
Jackson 9th	Keller
Jackson 10th	*Beals
Jackson 11th	Snyder
Jasper 1st	*Webster
Jasper 2nd	*Myers
Jefferson	Garrett
Johnson	*Darnell
Knox	Robinson
Laclede	*Hill
Lafayette	Duensing
Lawrence	*McVey
Linn	*Kimber
Livingston	*Kammerer
McDonald	*Peck
Macon	Sherman
Madison	*Stone
Maries	McKeever
Mercer	Perkins
Mississippi	Hearnes
Moniteau	Rohrbach
Montgomery	*Ham
Morgan	*Kirchner
New Madrid	Penman
Nodaway	*Eek
Oregon	Meeks
Osage	*Kramer
Ozark	*Bruffett
Perry	*Degenhardt
Pettis	*Dow
Pike	Turpin
Platte	Sexton
Polk	Dodson
Putnam	*Husted
Randolph	Burns
Reynolds	Adams
Ripley	Simon
St. Charles	*Oetting
St. Clair	*Sullivan
St. Francois	*Hatridge
St. Louis 2nd	Hopfinger
St. Louis 3rd	*Mittendorf
St. Louis 5th	Jones
St. Louis 7th	Copeland
St. Louis City 3rd	*Siefert
St. Louis City 4th	*O'Brien
St. Louis City 7th	Kostron
St. Louis City 8th	Martino
Saline	Smith
Scott	Wallace
Shannon	Baltz
Stone	*Arnold
Texas	Ichord
Vernon	*Bryant
Warren	*Kehr
Washington	Sample
Wayne	*Davis
Webster	*Pope
Worth	*Holland
Wright	*Sikes

Voting against the Resolution were the following:

County	Representative
Cole	Graham
Howard	Hill
Jackson 3rd	Oliver
Jackson 6th	Clark
Monroe	Nolen
St. Louis City 9th	Uxa
St. Louis City 13th	O'Reilly
St. Louis City 14th	Walsh

Voting present were the following:

County	Representative
Callaway	Simcoe
Chariton	Baer
Jackson 1st	Mazzuca
Jackson 2nd	Tanner
Jackson 5th	Pickrell
Lewis	McRoberts
Lincoln	Avery
Phelps	Joslin
Ralls	Hamilton
Ray	Clark
Schuylerville	Hall
Scotland	McMurry
Shelby	Chinn
St. Louis City 2nd	Berra

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was introduced by Senators Hawkins, Frieze, Bowsher, Smith, Cox, Garten, Robinett, Rozier, Linneman, Allen, Walker, Davidson, Witte, Crain, Dickson and Madison.

Senator Wilkinson, attempting to sidetrack the original resolution, proposed a substitute resolution which would have suggested that members of the General Assembly as individuals request the Governor to broaden his call to include school financing if they so desired. The substitute was defeated by a vote of 13 to 20. The twenty who stood steadfast in time of need and defeated the substitute were Allen, Bowsher, Cox, Crain, Davidson, Dickson, Frieze, Garten, Hawkins, Johnson, Linneman, Noble, Patterson, Robinett, Rozier, Sawyers, Smith, Spradling, Walker and Witte. Only Senator Madison was absent from the session.

After the defeat of the substitute resolution, Senator Gibson raised a constitutional point of order that

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the original resolution could not be considered at the Special Session. He was over-ruled by Lieutenant Governor Blair.

The original resolution then was voted on and carried by a vote of 22 to 9. Those voting for the resolution were Allen, Bowsher, Cox, Crain, Davidson, Dickson, Frieze, Garten, Hawkins, Johnson, Linnehan, Long, Noble, Patterson, Robnett, Rozier, Sawyers, Smith, Spencer, Spradling, Walker and Witte.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was passed by the House by a vote of 125 to 1 with 8 present and not voting. The following voted for the Senate Resolution in addition to those who had voted for the House resolution: Representatives Avery, Baer, Blackwell, Chinn, Clark of Jackson, Clark of Ray, Curran, Dodds, English, Fajen, Foley, Graham, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hill of Howard, MacElhern, McRoberts, Mazzuca, Murphy, Neal, Norton, Pickrell, Raiffie, Schindler, Simcoe, Spearman, Taylor, Tyus, Walsh of 12th District St. Louis City and Will. Eight of those voting for the House resolution were not present to vote on the Senate resolution and Mr. Penman voted present.

This is an encouraging expression on the part of the General Assembly. It demonstrates the confidence and faith of this body in our public schools.

As levies are being set, business men and owners of real and personal property are realizing more fully the affect of the veto of the additional appropriation. In many communities they are expressing their concern to the Governor.

School Funds

The state school apportionment for 1953-54 was \$44,493,482.01. The apportionment for 1952-53 was \$45,060,463.55 and for 1951-52, \$46,196,699.47. The distribution for 1953-54 was \$1,703,217.46 less.

The third level distribution per teaching unit for the past three years is as follows: 1953-54, \$1,404.97; 1952-53, \$1,431.00; and 1951-52, \$1,470.08.

TEXTBOOKS

(Continued from Page 23)

A Matter of Courtesy

It is a matter of courtesy to arrange time for textbook representatives to explain the features of their products. We note without regret the passing of high pressure salesmen. Textbook salesmen are men of high principle and usually reflect several years of experience in the classroom. They should be considered as service personnel. Of course they are interested in selling their books but they respect a teacher's judgment and they recognize that different communities and different classroom situations demand textbooks and teaching aids of various kinds.

Many attempts have been made to devise check lists and score sheets for evaluation of textbooks. Most of these have proved unsatisfactory. They tend to become mechanical devices which prove inadequate to measure the intangible qualities which distinguish the excellent textbooks from the mediocre ones. In all cases, however, the copyright date, the vocabulary, the illustrations, the type of print, the scope and sequence of material, and the adequacy of teaching aids are of utmost importance. Other factors which probably are worthy of consideration have to do with mechanical make-up and cost of the book, and with the reputable nature of the authorship.

More and more there is a tendency for textbooks to be written by classroom teachers. The trend is away from dependence upon college professors to develop teaching materials for elementary and secondary schools. For this reason it is no longer easy to establish the authority of the author and it becomes more and more imperative that an adequate analysis be made of content. It should be mentioned, however, that the editors in the various publishing houses will take every precaution to insure the accuracy and the adequacy of text content.

We may be thankful that such

a wealth of excellent teaching aids is available to us. At the same time this increases our responsibility to make careful and wise selections. This can be assured only if we allow ourselves sufficient time to examine the textbooks supplied to us from all the publishers who have offerings in the field. Of course textbooks are *our* tools but we need to keep in mind that it is the pupils' welfare which is at stake and that it is public money we are spending. Let's make sure that we recognize our professional obligation to allocate adequate time and attention to the selection of replacement textbooks.

KINGSVILLE R-1 TO BUILD SOON

The Kingsville R-1 School District is waiting for architects to finish drawing up plans for a new building so that the district may begin advertising for bids, James H. Donovan, superintendent, reports.

New construction will include four elementary rooms, a kitchen, lunchroom, office, first aid room, teachers' conference room, rest room and shop building.

ASCD Meets In Columbia

"Improving Instruction" will be the theme of the annual conference of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development April 8-10 at the University of Missouri at Columbia. Dr. Carl Byerly, Clayton, is president.

The opening session will be a panel discussion, "Using Our Knowledge of Child Growth and Development to Improve Instruction," at 2 p.m. Thursday in the University Laboratory School auditorium.

Panel members are: Dr. Kenneth J. Rehage, Midwest Administrative Center, University of Chicago; Dr. Orvin Plucker, director of instruction, Independence public schools; Mary Keith, Northwest Missouri State College; and Dr. Roy F. Little, director of curriculum, Springfield public schools.

In an evening session Raymond A. Roberts, director of elementary supervision, State Department of Education, and Dr. Ralph K. Watkins, of the College of Education, University of Missouri, will address the gathering. Dr. Rehage will lead a discussion after the address.

Following a business session Friday, the Association will merge its meetings with those of the Elementary Principals' Association which is meeting the 9th and 10th at Columbia. (See separate story in this issue.)

Our Teacher Poets

TRIFLES

LITTLE SPARKS can make great fires,
Little bricks can make great spires.
Little words can make great friends
Quarrel and come to bitter ends.
Stained glass windows much surpass
All other kinds. Yet this glass
Is made of fragments, quite small.
Pieced together, that is all.
Great music for the world to sing
Has been composed on one string.
Trifles mean so much you see,
They can weave eternity.

—Helen Kitchell Evans, St. Clair

GOD'S HANDIWORK

I HEARD THE WATER rushing down the fall;
The cheery note of a robin's early call.
I breathed sweet scents from April's balmy air—
The freshness of the sod from the plowman's share.
I felt the warmth of sunlight rays unfold—
No trace of recent winter's barbed cold.
Upon the velvet green of distant hills
I saw bright dots of golden daffodils.
My body sensed that spring again was here;
My spirit whispered softly, "God is near."

—Eva M. Brown, St. Joseph

I LIKE TO LINGER

IN THE SPRING I like to linger
On my way from work or school;
So many beautiful things to see,
The air so balmily and cool.

The trees around, wherever I look,
Wear a veil of lacy green;
And through their boughs I glimpse the sky,—
The bluest I've ever seen.

A butterfly lights on a dandelion,—
A beautiful, gorgeous fellow;
His body and wings are shiny black,
Banded with red and yellow.

Little frogs sing round the lily pool,
No matter what the weather;
They've come from out the winter's cold,
To join in chorus together.

The crocus and violet bloom again,
Songbirds cheerily sing;
Only a Heavenly Father
Could make beauty in everything.
Sunshine, flowers, and music,
To delight our sight and sound;
That's why I like to linger,
When the beauty of spring's around.

—Mrs. Elva Manning Evans, Hillsboro

CAPRICIOUS APRIL

YESTERDAY was a day of spring:
Warm sunshine,
Bursting leafbuds,
Redbud in bloom,
And a robin sang from a maple tree.

Today a blast of winter returns
Snow to the ground.
Piercing winds chill;
Human hopes flicker,
But a cardinal sings from an ice-sheathed bough.

Tomorrow the glittering ice will drip
Cold moisture onto the ground;
Flowers will bloom,
Leafbuds revive,
And spring will continue to bring forth its young.

—Myrtle Wray Corbett, Poplar Bluff

SMALL AVERAGE ME

I'VE BEEN TESTED just about
A dozen times, I guess.
They've tried to find if I'm bright or dull,
Or normal, more or less.
My teacher's got more scores on me,
She looks at them each day,
To see if I am up to par,
And why I act this way.
Every now and then
I'm kinda' bad, I know.
I spill my paint or drop my book,
And don't do things 'just so.'
One day I drew a picture,
She said, "It's nice, but crude."
But what does she expect of me?
She knows my aptitude!
Those scores don't tell my teacher when
I think or concentrate,
They only tell her, time again,
I'm slow in reading rate.
I'd like to tell my teacher
That I know lots of things,
About the birds, and stars and God,
And why the church bell rings—
About the rain and why it's wet,
And why a fox is sly,
Or how to take care of a tiny pet,
Or make a good mud pie—
Or why a lightning-bug makes his light
When it's dark among the trees,
And why I say my prayers each night,
Or why God made the bees.
But most of all, I'd like to tell her
To throw away those scores, you see,
For I'm not bright or dull, you know,
I'm just Small Average Me.

—Gerald Foster, St. Joseph

TO A FRIEND

WHAT IS SO PRECIOUS as friendship
Which neither riches nor wealth can buy
'Tis a tie that unites us forever
Through gladness, through tears, or a sigh.
A friend gives us courage and comfort
When everything seems to go wrong
A friend gives a hand to uplift us
And shares our gladness and song.
'Tis sad when friends must be parted
And each must go his way
But we'll surely remember each other
And may friend meet friend some day.

—Gertrude Stoltzfus, North Kansas City

HOPE

I SAW A LOVELY FLOWER, fragrant and tender,
Reflecting hues of Heaven, bespeaking love.
Today that same sweet flower in death's surrender,
Killed by the frost's chill breath, tears can't revive.
Why did I not protect it in its beauty,
By hanging over it a mantle warm?
Why was I unaware of simple duty?
Oh, why did I not shelter it from harm?
But Hark! It is *not* dead! A seed I've found
Close locked within the heart of withered flower!
This seed I'll lay with care low in the ground
Knowing it will respond to sun and shower.

—Viola Roadcap Groce, Richmond

WHEN I LEAVE

MAY THE SUN SHINE as bright
When I leave this world
And may my soul feel
Just as calm,
As they do this evening,
As I sit in the pleasant shade
Of this ancient palm.
I know that the time is close,
But I have no fear
Of the silence that it will bring
To me.
It was a great adventure
To live through, and enjoy,
First and last, the wonderful
Works of God, especially the sun
To see.
There were trials and days of gloom
In which I worried
And was sad and wept,
The lot of man;
But today they are in the dim
Far past, and are obscured by
A fog that lets me see the
Present with the beauty and wonder
Of God's plan.
I loved to live and see and
Hear, the sights and sounds
Of God's creation, furnished
To every one.
I knew it then as I do now
The days are for our joy
And for us to use wisely
As they come.

—P. M. Jay, Malden



A MOTHER'S PRAYER

LORD, HEAR MY PRAYER as I make this plea;
I need some help and I'm asking Thee
To watch o'er my boy as he goes to school;
Help him to live by the Golden Rule.

Dear Heavenly Father, guide his tiny feet
As he makes his way o'er the busy street.
Lord, when he gets to school, help him to be
The sort of boy You would have him to be.

Help him with others to be always kind;
Help him the true way of life to find.
Bless his teacher as she helps mold the clay
Of our little children from day to day.

Lord, I know I'm selfish these things to ask,
But raising a child *is* a mighty task;
But with the work of the school, and the parents, too,
May we accomplish the things You would have us do.

Father, if it be in Thy Heavenly plan,
Let my boy grow to be a fine man.
At the close of each day with the setting sun
May we remember to say, "Not my will,
But Thine be done."

Amen
—Mary Helen Willhoite, Monett

THE SUN

THE SUN JUMPS quickly through the door
And lands so lightly on the floor,
It gracefully clears the bright green hedge
And curls up on the window ledge.
I watch with interest all of that
And think the sun must be a cat.

It sweeps the darkness all away
To make the yard fresh for the day.
And then it cleans the maple's clothes;
Polishes the cabbage rows.
It clears the shadows from the room.
Can it be the sun's a broom?

It romps full speed around the house
But still is silent like a mouse.
And rattles pots without a noise
And tinkers with the tinker toys.
It runs around so free and wild
I'm sure the sun must be a child.

It places color on the flowers.
It brightens up the early hours.
And makes the roof tops seem so quaint,
The sun must be a can of paint.
I'll never guess, it seems to me,
All the things the sun might be.

—James F. Walker, Kirksville

Elementary Principals Meet in Columbia April 9-10

SEVEN discussion groups following the theme, "The Principal Helps Improve Instruction," will be a feature of the elementary principals conference meeting April 9 and 10 at the University of Missouri, Columbia. The groups will meet concurrently from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. as part of the second general session.

Speaking at 10:05 at the opening morning session will be Dr. Kenneth Rehage, coordinator, Midwest cooperative program in educational administration, University of Chicago. His topic will be "The Improvement of Instruction—The Role of the Elementary Principal."

Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. in the University Laboratory School. At 9:05, music will be provided by the Grant School, Columbia, choir. Other speakers on the morning's program include Dr. L. G. Townsend, dean of the University College of Education, who will bring greetings; Miss Mamie Reed, Ladue, who will give the news of the National Department; Everett Keith, executive secretary of the MSTA, who will speak on MSTA news; and Hubert Wheeler, State Commissioner of Education, who will report on "Some Things That Have Happened in Elementary Education."

Preceding the conference, at 4 p.m. Thursday, the executive committee and nominating committee will meet in the Laboratory School committee room. At 7:30 the same evening, the program personnel will meet in the conference room in the MSTA Building.

Discussion Groups

Dr. A. G. Capps, of the University of Missouri, will be chairman of Group I which will discuss "How the Principal and Superintendent Work Together to Improve Instruction." His consultants will be Carl Henderson, Moberly; Clifton R. Bell, Farmington; Albert



Thomas L. St. Clair
President



Virginia George
Vice-President

Cooper, Normandy; Lester B. Corbin, Gray Ridge.

"Improving the Relationship Between Special Teachers and Supervisors and Principals" will be the subject of Group II headed by Arthur Gilbert, Kansas City. Consultants will be Reuby Moore, St. Joseph; Mary Elizabeth Smith, Cape Girardeau; Dr. Rogers Monaghan, St. Louis; Dr. D. C. Rucker, Springfield.

Group III will consider "Improving the Relationship Between Principal and Teaching Staff." Chairman will be Dr. Roscoe Cramer, Kansas City, with consultants Bessie Ellison, Rock Creek; Willie Whitson, Kirksville; D. Eugene Wilson, Royal Heights School, Joplin; Burel Lowrey, Columbia.

The topic, "Implementing the New Elementary Curriculum Guide," will be discussed by group IV, chairwoman by Dr. Chas. Garner, Webster Groves. Consultants selected are Dr. Lois Knowles, University of Missouri; Lula Duckett, Advance; Ed Gilbert, Cape Girardeau; Dr. Fred Brooks, University City.

Eli Mittler, Kirksville, will lead discussion on "Improving the Use of Community Resources," Group V's subject. Assisting him will be Wayne Snyder, Kansas City; Tony Statler, Sikeston; Alta Leeper, Poplar Bluff; Charles Kegleman, St. Louis County.

Group VI will talk about "Improving the Instruction for Exceptional Children." Adrian Durant, of the State Department of Education, will be chairman.

"Improving the Use of Auxiliary Agents" will be discussed by Group VII under the leadership of Mrs. C. W. Detjen, Webster Groves, state president of the PTA.

Consultants are yet to be selected for the last two groups. Preceding the discussions at the second session will be music by the Laboratory School at 1:20 p.m. and a business meeting and election of officers at 1:30.

Third General Session

Dr. Ivan C. Nicholas, superintendent of schools at Ladue, will deliver the main address at the Friday evening dinner meeting beginning at 6:30 at the Daniel Boone Hotel. His topic will be "The Principal Promotes Teacher Competency." At 9:00 p.m. a fellowship hour will be conducted at the MSTA Building, concluding the opening day's sessions.

April 10

At 9 a.m. Saturday, Miss Mamie Reed will chairwoman a panel discussion summarizing the reports of the discussion groups.

There will be a meeting of the new officers and executive committee at 11 a.m. to conclude the spring meeting.

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A Reply to the Governor

Continued from Page 21

cluded in the state revenue fund. This leads to the obvious false conclusion being disseminated that "43.53 cents of every tax dollar goes for education." For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, education, including colleges and universities, received 20.73 per cent of funds disbursed except the post war reserve fund, according to the Report of the Department of Revenue. When the Governor states that \$110,000,000 will be spent for education including higher institutions this biennium, why did he not reveal that total appropriations from all funds at the Regular Session alone totaled \$728,450,595 for the biennium.

What relevance has his statement that \$103,147,409.72 was provided the schools in ninety-one years from 1842 to 1932 unless interpreted in the light of existing conditions? Most people know that times have changed since 1842.

An attempt is made to prove the adequacy of the funds received by the schools on the basis of the amount or per cent of increase independent of other costs and other incomes. Would the Governor claim that total state expenditures have not advanced more rapidly than the total expenditures of Missouri's public schools?

No mention is made, for example, of a state agency non-existent in 1932 whose expenditure of state and federal funds increased from less than \$9,000,000 in 1937 to more than \$80,000,000 per year during the present biennium.

The Governor did not mention the fact that the current expenditure for Missouri's public schools is a smaller per cent of the income of the people than it was in 1938.

Let's Talk Dollars

The Governor made a major attempt to show Missouri's state support for public schools ranks well on a comparative basis with other states by giving a per cent of state expenditures going to school districts. Missouri's per capita state

tax is less than 43 of the 48 states, hence the per cent is based on a smaller amount. If the Governor were really interested in schools, he would be talking in terms of dollars made available. The *Summary of State Government Finances in 1952* issued by the United States Department of Commerce, shows on page 9 that in the per capita general expenditure for education, including institutions of higher learning, only 14 states spent less than Missouri. Missouri's per capita expenditure was \$19.65 compared to an average for all states of \$26.39.

While Governor Donnelly said during his campaign that teachers needed more pay, he now contends that teachers have no just grievance with respect to the salary they receive because of the per cent of increase since 1940. A per cent of increase for any item is significant only in terms of the size of the beginning amount.

The Governor objects to the comparison of teachers' salaries with the wages of persons covered by unemployment compensation, saying that many other groups of salaried workers should be included. It must be known by the Governor that this group included 854,981 employees in 1952. How can this comparison be unfair when the group includes a great majority of all employed persons in Missouri?

Other Incomes Increase More

The Governor asks about farm income. Facts are not available for Missouri alone but the United States Department of Agriculture reports that the realized net income of farm operators in the United States has increased from \$4,261,000,000 in 1939 to \$13,499,000,000 in 1952, an increase of 216.8 per cent.

While teachers' salaries, low to begin with in 1939, had increased 141.5 per cent by 1952, the salaries of persons covered by unemployment compensation enjoyed an in-

crease of 163 per cent. That our total state population did well is indicated by an increase of per capita income of 225.7 per cent between 1939 and 1952.

No Evidence in Per Cent

Where is the evidence, even in per cent, let alone actual amount, for the Governor's statement that there are "many groups of salaried workers in Missouri which have not been the recipients of salary increases anything like those accorded teachers." The average wages of all persons working for wages or salaries in the United States increased 170 per cent between 1939 and 1952 according to the United States Department of Commerce.

The most inclusive measure of wealth or income is per capita income. According to the United States Department of Commerce, Missouri ranked 22nd among all the states in per capita income. In teachers' salaries, however, Missouri ranks 34th and the average salary is \$550 below that for the nation.

There is no more relationship between the salaries paid the Presidents of our state universities to which he referred and the vetoed appropriation for public schools than there is with the fact that he approved raising the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to \$17,500 a year with a pension at retirement. Wonder why he did not refer to salaries paid career, appointed heads of government departments instead of elective officials. The top salaries of a few superintendents seem to have been brought into the picture to divert attention. Would the Governor contend that salaries of superintendents listed are above or equal to the incomes of professional people in these communities or the leaders in positions of responsibility in private business.

The Facts on Enrollment

In the purported discussion of school enrollment, the Governor

(See Reply to Governor P. 47)

Administering the State Retirement System

By Paul Rogers

THE Retirement System is administered by a five-member Board of Trustees. Two of these members are elected by the members of the System, two are appointed by the State Board of Education, and the Commissioner of Education serves as a member by virtue of his position. Legal advice is furnished by the Attorney General of Missouri, and the accounts and records are audited periodically by the office of the State Auditor.

The System is a joint contributory plan and the contribution rate is based on actuarial assumptions. The System is financed by contributions of members, contributions of boards of education in an amount equal to the contributions of the members employed by the district, and by interest earned on invested funds of the System. The contributions of members are withheld from salary payments by employing districts and are remitted to the Retirement System along with the contributions of the districts.

The contribution rate is determined by the Board of Trustees upon recommendation of the Actuary and may not exceed 5%. The contribution rate has been 4% since July 1, 1947 and the rate for 1954-55 school year will be 4%.

A member who contemplates retirement at the end of the present school year should request informa-

tion preliminary to retirement at least thirty days prior to the date on which the member wishes his retirement to become effective. All inquiries should be addressed to the Retirement Office, Box 268, Jefferson City, Missouri. The law provides that a member shall be retired automatically on the first day of July next following the school year in which he reaches the age of seventy years. This means that a member who attains age seventy prior to July 1, 1954 will be automatically retired as of that date if he has not previously requested his retirement to become effective.

The membership of the Retirement System includes the full-time certificated teachers and employees of the public school districts of Missouri with the exception of those employed by the St. Louis and Kansas City Districts. The membership is extended to include the Commissioner of Education and the full-time certificated employees of the State Board of Education, county superintendents of schools and the full-time certificated employees of their offices, the full-time certificated teachers and employees of the state colleges, the full-time certificated employees of the Board of Trustees of the Public School Retirement System, the full-time certificated employees of the State Board of Training Schools, the full-time certificated teachers

employed by a division of the State Department of Public Health and Welfare who serve in a school whose standards are set and which is supervised by a public school officer of the county in which the school is located, or by the State Department of Education, and the full-time certificated employees of any statewide nonprofit educational association or organization serving on an educational professional basis.

Below is a summary showing the changes in the membership of the Retirement System from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1953.

In the preparation of this summary, all members who had filed membership records before July 1, 1947 were included as new members during the 1946-1947 school year. Teachers who were serving during the 1946-1947 school year but did not file membership records until the 1947-1948 or 1948-1949 school years are shown as new members during the year in which their membership records were received. Teachers of the St. Joseph School District who became members of the System on July 1, 1950 are included in the number of new members for the 1950-1951 school year. The number of withdrawals during the 1950-1951, 1951-1952, and 1952-1953 school years includes those memberships which were

(See Retirement next page)

	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	Totals
Membership July 1								
New Membership	20,618	20,522	23,647	27,223	28,782	29,101	27,577	
Total	20,618	25,008	29,219	30,860	32,628	32,542	30,749	44,772
Terminations:								
Service Retirements		433	110	73	123	190	164	1,093
Disability Retirements		16	11	11	13	19	7	77
Withdrawals	65	875	1,833	1,937	3,323	4,692	3,668	16,393
Deaths	31	37	42	57	68	64	60	359
Total	96	1,361	1,996	2,078	3,527	4,965	3,899	17,922
Net Membership	20,522	23,647	27,223	28,782	29,101	27,577	26,850	26,850
Active Membership	20,522	19,608	20,622	21,299	22,335	22,189	22,195	
Inactive Membership		4,039	6,601	7,483	6,766	5,388	4,655	



Meet Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Fitzgerald of West Plains who are to manage Bunker Hill Resort beginning April 1, while Mr. Glen Swisher is recovering from serious illness.

Bunker Hill Opens April 24

BUNKER Hill Ranch Resort, the recreational area for members of the Missouri State Teachers Association, will begin its season on April 24.

The Resort will open under the management of E. J. Fitzgerald, who has been employed for the season during the absence of manager Glen Swisher who is recuperating from a serious illness.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who is a graduate of Warrensburg highschool, has been a building contractor and carpenter by trade. He has also done work in plumbing and other activities relating to the construction business. For a time he was a salesman in a sporting goods and hardware store.

Mr. Fitzgerald was in the 3rd Air Force for nine months during World War II. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald have one child four years old. Mrs. Fitzgerald is a graduate of the Thomasville highschool and a life-

long resident of Oregon and Howell Counties. Her hobbies are photography and sewing.

Several groups have already made reservations to go to Bunker Hill. Among these are: Missouri Council for Social Studies—April 24; Fulton Public School Faculty—May 1; Tuscumbia Public School Faculty—May 8; College Students Religious Group—May; Executive Committee MSTA—June 12; Horace Mann Mutual Casualty—July 18-25; MSTA-NEA Leadership Conference—August 8-14; Classroom Teachers Workshop—August 17.

Reservations may be made by writing directly to the manager, Bunker Hill Ranch Resort, Mountain View, Mo., or by telephone number 9F21.

Improvements continue to be made at the Resort. Those who visit it this year will find an excellent farm-to-market road completed to the Resort property line. The

road in the camp site area will be black topped in order to keep down the dust.

Contributions

Other improvements are needed and will be made as rapidly as funds from contributions and other sources are available. Contributions since the December issue of *School & Community* are gratefully acknowledged as follows: Maplewood CTA, \$27.60; Eureka CTA, \$15; Brentwood CTA, \$13.60; Hancock Place CTA, \$13.60; Bayless CTA, \$20; Ferguson CTA, \$25; Affton CTA, \$50; West Walnut Manor CTA, \$11; Normandy CTA, \$38.60; Hickory County CTA, \$10; Ritenour CTA, \$25; Cassville CTA, \$10; George Mowrer, \$15; Joplin CTA, \$20; Newton County CTA, \$10; Henry County CTA, \$10; Boone County CTA, \$15; Jefferson County CTA, \$50.

RETIREMENT

(Continued from Page 30) terminated because of unemployment. The retirement law provides that the membership of a teacher who is unemployed in a district included in the System for more than four consecutive years is terminated. The contributions which have been remitted for the member are refunded to him. A member may withdraw his contributions at any time after one hundred twenty days following the date of his last teaching services, providing that he is not under contract to serve again as a teacher in a district included in the System.

LONDON LIBRARY STOCKS S&C COPIES

School & Community has provided an unexpected touch of home for Gregory Lefever, an Independence, Mo., highschool instructor who is now studying at the London School of Economics on a Ford Fellowship.

Lefever writes he was browsing in the American Library in Grosvenor Square in London when he saw a January issue of *School & Community* on the magazine rack.

"It was like seeing an old friend."

No other similar magazines were displayed at the library, he wrote, and the librarian promised to bring out the back issues of the year when he next stopped by.

Items of Interest

James Began is the new counselor and social studies teacher at Ste. Genevieve.

Harry E. Hall, superintendent, District R-4 Harrison County Schools, has been re-elected for a second term.

Geo. W. King, superintendent, Galena, says this system is planning to convert to a 6-6 plan, provided a proposed bond issue carries.

Gerald Hutton, Pittsburg, Kan., has been employed as instructor in the Lincoln school in Springfield.

George W. Perry, superintendent of the Hume schools, has announced that the three-room addition for the elementary school is nearing completion. Mr. Perry has been re-employed.

Joan Todd, of Milo and a graduate of the University of Missouri, is the new teacher of commercial subjects in the Vienna highschool. She succeeds Miona Crane who resigned to accept a position with a travel agency.

Ben Moore, of Sedalia, has been employed as instructor of industrial arts and coach in the Corder highschool.

Winston Moreland, superintendent of the Vandalia public schools for the past six years, has resigned this position effective at the close of this school year.

L. E. Lewis, teacher of social studies and speech in the Bolivar highschool 1951-53, was recently employed as superintendent of the Paris system. He will begin his duties July 1. Superintendent E. R. LeFevre resigned as head of this system.

Marada Mabrey has been employed by the Ste. Genevieve board of education as first and second grade teacher in the Bloomsdale school.

L. H. Strunk, director of the training school, Southeast State College, has been designated to do additional field service work with the schools in this college district.

Clifford R. Kirby, superintendent, Hazelwood R-1 district, St. Louis County, has revealed that the members of the faculty of this district are enrolled 100 per cent in the National Education Association.

William E. Booth, superintendent of the Sheridan public schools, has been re-employed.

Wilbert L. Boyd, superintendent, Marion C. Early School, Polk County, has announced this district is seeking a 20 cent increase in levy for general school purposes. Mr. Boyd was recent-

ly re-employed as superintendent for another year.

Ruth E. Bynum, librarian of Webster Groves highschool, will teach courses in library science during the summer session at Southeast State College, Cape Girardeau.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Greer have been elected to positions in the Galena system. Mr. Greer is instructor of vocational agriculture and his wife, Doris, is teacher in the sixth grade.

E. M. McKee, superintendent of the Potosi schools, has been re-elected for another three year term.

Ralph Braswell, principal of Ashland highschool, has been elected as superintendent of the Hallsville schools. He succeeds L. L. Cage who has resigned effective June 30.

Otis Chandler, county superintendent of Ray county schools, recently received the first award of merit given by the Richmond chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution for outstanding community service.

Mrs. Emma E. Gann, of Springfield, has been re-elected to the board of trustees of the Public School Retirement System of Missouri. Mrs. Gann, who has been a member of the

board of trustees since it was organized, has been named to a four-year term.

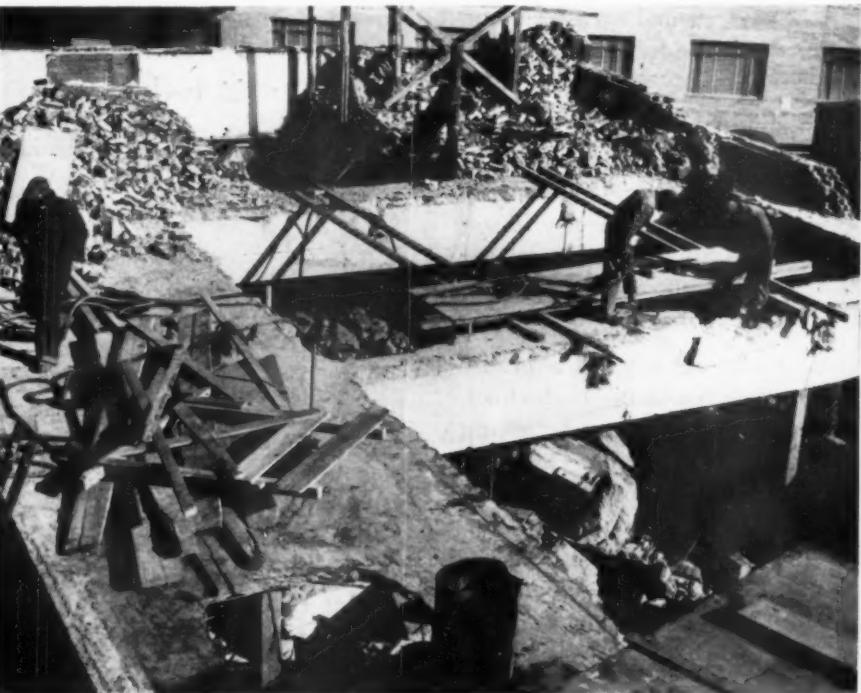
Raymond W. Thomas, superintendent of the Ste. Genevieve public schools, reports work was begun last November on the new elementary school building. It is hoped that it will be completed for classes next fall.

H. S. Moore, a member of the Southeast State College faculty for the past 54 years, has retired because of ill health. He is now living with a daughter and son-in-law in Delavan, Wis.

W. J. Shrake, superintendent, Plato public schools, has announced that the faculty of this district is enrolled 100 per cent in the National Education Association.

W. L. Shores, acting superintendent of the Shelbina public schools since Dec. 1, was recently elected head of this school system. He is a graduate of Central State College and holds a Master's degree from the University of Missouri. Before going to Shelbina as principal of the highschool 10 years ago he taught four years and had been principal of the Harrisburg school.

John Bracken, superintendent, Clayton public schools, has been appointed



Razing comes before raising as a wrecking crew tears down the garage annex of the National Education Association in Washington, D.C., to make way for the construction of the first unit of the new \$5,000,000 NEA Center. On this garage site will be built an eight-story office unit costing \$1,500,000. Completion of all units is scheduled for 1957, the centennial year of the organization. Missouri must raise \$25,000 each year as our part of the building program.

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a member of the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association. Two other Missourians are also serving on this important Commission. They are Miss Margaret Schowengerdt, Webster Groves, and Dr. Franc McCluer, president, Lindenwood College, St. Charles.

GUIDANCE MEETING

All counselors and guidance workers in the state have been invited to attend a one-day guidance conference led by Dr. Shirley Hamrin, professor of education at Northwestern University, June 9 at Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg. The complete program has not been announced.

BOOK EXHIBITS

The Missouri Textbook Men's Association has announced dates for summer book exhibits as follows:

June—Warrensburg, 15-17; Maryville, 21-22; Kirksville, 23-25; Cape Girardeau, 29-30, July 1.

July—Springfield, 6-8; University of Missouri (Education Building), 12-16; St. Louis University, 20-21.

LOCKRIDGE NAMED BOOK SALES MANAGER

Shockley Lockridge, Park Forest, Ill., has been named Midwestern sales manager by the World Book Company. He succeeds the late F. Edward Kaula.

Lockridge joined the company in 1928 and has been assistant sales manager since 1950. He is a graduate of Indiana University.

C. A. SMITH CO-AUTHORS ALGEBRA TEXTBOOK

C. A. Smith, instructor and chairman of the department of mathematics at Central High School, St. Louis, is co-author of "Row-Peterson Algebra, Book One." Smith is also lecturer in mathematics at Washington University.

Collaborators with Smith on the 429-page book were W. Fred Totten and Harl R. Douglass.

WARRENSBURG VOTES NEW CONSTRUCTION

A \$175,000 school bond issue was passed by Warrensburg voters Feb. 24 by a count of 1,213 for and 434 against. The issue will be paid by extending the school district's bonded indebtedness seven years.

Construction partially financed by the amount include an elementary building, a new shop building and remodeling of the highschool building.

RETIRED TEACHERS MAY JOIN OWN GROUP

The National Retired Teachers' Association, with national headquarters at Glendale, Calif., is seeking membership among retired Missouri teachers. Annual dues are \$1 and include membership and subscription to the association's quarterly journal.

Further information may be obtained

by writing to Miss Edna Rowe, 4921 Live Oak St., Dallas, Tex., who is director of Region 3, of which Missouri is a part.

PHI DELTA KAPPA NAMES HEADQUARTERS SITE

Bloomington, Ind., has been selected by the board of directors of Phi Delta Kappa, fraternity for men in education, as the site of its permanent international headquarters. Headquarters are now in rented space at Homewood, Ill.

The building will be erected on land adjacent to the Indiana University campus and is scheduled for completion in time for dedication at the fraternity's 50th anniversary commemoration Jan. 1, 1956.

LINCOLN, NEB., SITE FOR PHYS. ED. MEETING

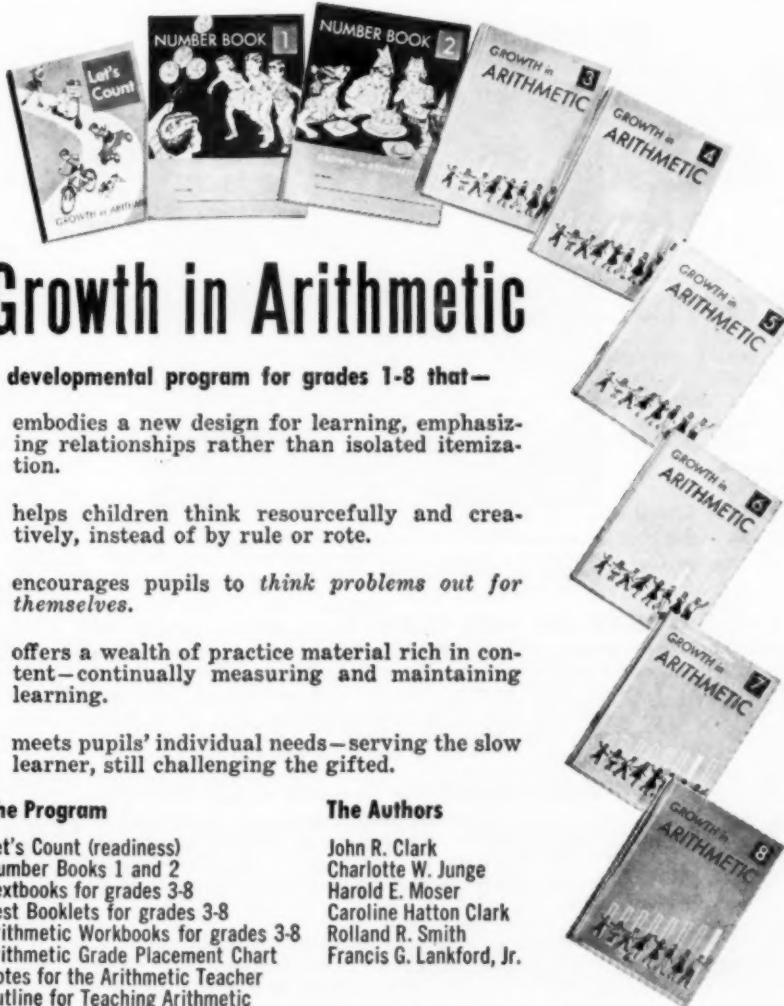
The Central District Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation will be April 7-10 at the Hotel Lincoln, Lincoln, Neb.

Among the program highlights is a talk by Lois A. Harper of Minneapolis on "Class and School Physical Activity Programs for Crippled Children." Dr. Steven Watkins will discuss "The Role of Physical Education and Recreation in the Public School Program."

The Omaha superintendent of parks and recreation, R. B. McClintock, will answer the question, "What Can Physical Education Contribute to the Total Recreation Movement in a Community. A fourth topic will be "Co-educational or Family Camping."

LINKING CONCEPT TO CONCEPT—

helping to teach arithmetic easily, efficiently, with real effectiveness in thousands of schools—a series that gives children confidence in their own ability to solve problems and think with numbers—motivating them to increased learning through satisfaction and success.



Growth in Arithmetic

A developmental program for grades 1-8 that—

- embodies a new design for learning, emphasizing relationships rather than isolated itemization.
- helps children think resourcefully and creatively, instead of by rule or rote.
- encourages pupils to *think problems out for themselves*.
- offers a wealth of practice material rich in content—continually measuring and maintaining learning.
- meets pupils' individual needs—serving the slow learner, still challenging the gifted.

The Program

Let's Count (readiness)
Number Books 1 and 2
Textbooks for grades 3-8
Test Booklets for grades 3-8
Arithmetic Workbooks for grades 3-8
Arithmetic Grade Placement Chart
Notes for the Arithmetic Teacher
Outline for Teaching Arithmetic

The Authors

John R. Clark
Charlotte W. Junge
Harold E. Moser
Caroline Hatton Clark
Rolland R. Smith
Francis G. Lankford, Jr.

Information material on GROWTH IN ARITHMETIC and special service leaflets, "Notes for the Arithmetic Teacher," are available to teachers and school administrators. For your copies, write

WORLD BOOK COMPANY

2126 Prairie Avenue, Chicago
H. E. Detherage, Missouri Representative



MILLER COUNTY HAS ANNUAL MEET

Miller County held its annual meeting of all school boards in the county Jan. 25 at Tuscumbia in an all-day session.

In the morning, Miss Viola Brandt, district supervisor of education, talked to the boards on their responsibilities and importance.

State Sen. C. R. Hawkins, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Education, was a member of the afternoon panel which discussed the problems of Missouri schools and possible solutions. Carroll McCubbin, county superintendent of schools, acted as panel chairman.

Other panel members, all superintendents of area schools, were: B. W. Robinson, Leland Mills, Ray Doerhoff, Elmer Harpham and Marvin Thompson.

SCHOOL OF OSAGE SCOUT TROOP CITED

Boy Scout Troop 21, sponsored by the School of the Osage, Lake Ozark, has been singled out as a unique unit by the National Council in a pamphlet, "Scouting in Action in Rural Schools."

The troop, having a membership of 18 Scouts and 20 Explorers, is most unique in that it meets in the school building on school time. Because of its valuable service, a ninth school

period was added to the daily schedule. The boys come to school from an area of 100 square miles.

The troop is noted for its skill in wilderness engineering, especially foot bridges. The industrial arts instructor, H. H. Ranney, who is scoutmaster; superintendent, Leland O. Mills; and highschool principal Burle Henderson have served for more than 15 years as leaders of the troop.

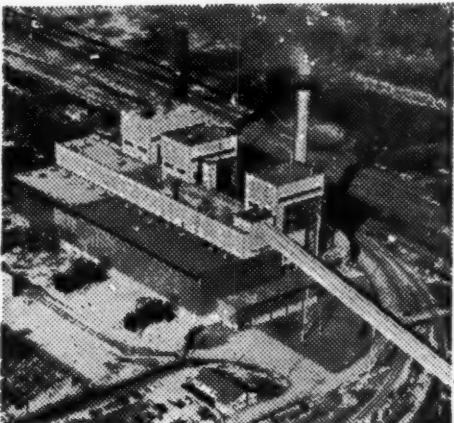
MATH COUNCIL SETS MEET FOR SEATTLE

"Mathematics in Focus" will be the theme of the 14th summer meeting of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics to be Aug. 23-25 on the campus of the University of Washington at Seattle.

Speakers at general sessions will be Prof. F. Lynwood Wren, George Peabody College for Teachers; Prof. Ivan Niven, University of Oregon; Dr. R. E. Gaskell, Boeing Airplane Company; and Dr. Carl B. Allendoerfer and Dean Francis F. Powers, University of Washington. Sectional meetings will include elementary, secondary, collegiate and teacher training discussion groups.

Further information is available from Miss Elizabeth J. Roudebush, 815 4th Ave. North, Seattle, or Miss Sylvia Vopni, Department of Education, University of Washington, Seattle.

NEW "KILOWATT FACTORY" TO PROVIDE MORE ELECTRIC POWER FOR A GREAT AND GROWING AREA!



HAWTHORN STATION. Kansas City Power & Light Company's new steam-electric generating plant, located on the Missouri River in the Northeast Industrial District of Kansas City, Missouri.

MORE AND MORE KILOWATTS of electric power are being called for to meet the expanding needs of the Kansas City area. Providing a dependable supply of electrical energy for the development of the communities it serves is a responsibility "The Light Company" has long recognized . . . and planned ahead to meet.

HAWTHORN STATION, now in partial service, will represent an investment of approximately \$50 million when completed. It will have an eventual capacity of 332,000 kilowatts . . . placing it among the largest electric power production installations in the Midwest.

Hawthorn is only one phase of an eight-year construction program (1947-1954) totaling about \$140 million . . . to insure adequate low-cost electric service for more than 250,000 home, farm, commercial and industrial customers.

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

A Citizen of the Community Since 1883

IF YOUR CERTIFICATE EXPIRES JULY 1

If you are one of those teachers, elementary or secondary, who will need to secure the renewal of your certificate this summer, here are a few suggestions which may be helpful.

1. Check your deficiency sheet (Form 1 or Form 1-a) which was sent you or your superintendent when your certificate was issued or renewed. This sheet tells you exactly what is required for certificate renewal. If you cannot find your sheet your superintendent may have a copy in his files.

2. If you are going to summer school be sure to take your deficiency sheet when you go to enroll. By doing this you can make sure that you enroll for the proper courses for certificate renewal.

3. The certificate is a legal requirement, and keeping the certificate valid is a professional responsibility which can be met only by the teacher.

Irvin F. Coyle
Director of Certification

P. S. Look for other suggestions about certificate renewals in the May issue of School and Community.

NORMANDY—Continued from p. 19
fessional man's viewpoint and approaching the problem through such media as athletics, art and music.

Field trips planned include one to a meeting of the Vedanta Society of the Hindu Church and one to a Jewish school and religious service.

Projected panel discussions will be by Normandy Highschool students on current attitudes of youth on moral and spiritual matters and by social service workers and guidance personnel.

ST. JOSEPH VOTES TEACHER PAY BOOST

St. Joseph approved by a 5-1 majority extra funds to improve the teaching wage scale and to add instructors in the school system in a special election Feb. 9.

The additional funds will be obtained from a new 30-cent levy for two years and from two 30-cent levies which expired but were reinstated. George Blackwell is St. Joseph superintendent of schools.

KCU MAN TO LEAD MO. MUSIC TEACHERS

Hardin Van Deursen, a faculty member of the University of Kansas City, was elected president of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association at its convention in October at Kansas City.

Other officers are: Vice president, Mrs. Mabelle Holding Echols, St. Louis; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Theresa Sale, St. Louis; executive council members (one-year term), Mrs. Gladys Alkire, Lee's Summit; Leon Karel, Kirksville; Leigh Gerdine, St. Louis; Robert Glover, Springfield;

Ralph E. Hart, Warrensburg; Mrs. Ruth Melcher Quant, Columbia; Miss Floella P. Farley, Nevada; executive council members (three-year term), Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, Jefferson City; Kenneth Dustman, Springfield; and Mrs. Sale.

GRADEN SCHOOL OPENS ADDITION

An additional 155 pupils are accommodated now at the Graden Grade School, Parkville, by the addition of eight classrooms. The students previously held classes at a nearby church.

Work was begun in the summer of 1953 on the addition which also includes an office, infirmary, restrooms and library. Two of the classrooms are of a temporary nature, being cut from the cafeteria space.

An open house for the \$28,000 addition was scheduled for March.

SCIENCE SEARCH CITES SIX HIGH SCHOOLERS

Six Missouri highschool students are among 300 boys and girls selected from 1954 senior classes of United States secondary schools to receive honors in the thirteenth annual Science Talent Search for unusual potential scientific ability.

All the Missouri winners received honorable mention and are 17 years old with the exception of Jack Wendel Newhard, who is 16. Newhard, along with Robert Louis Burgin and Frederick George Geil, attend Springfield Senior Highschool.

Kansas City was represented by the lone girl in the state representation, Judith Rae Stenzel of Southwest Highschool. Other winners were Marvin T. Jones of Jennings Senior Highschool and William Ned Carr of West Plains Highschool.

The winners were picked from among 16,344 contestants, of whom 2,409 completed their entries by taking a science aptitude examination, obtain-

ing recommendations and writing a report on "My Scientific Project."

WEBSTER SELLS BONDS

Webster Groves School District has sold \$2,600,000 in bonds, the largest amount in the district's history, to finance a new junior highschool, a new primary school, modifications of four other grade schools and a maintenance-storage building.

School superintendent Leonard Steger said the bonds, bearing maturity dates from 1955 through 1973, sold for a net interest rate of 1.88 per cent. A total of 39 investment firms were represented in five groups of bidders.



COME to SUMMER SCHOOL in Colorado's Rocky Mountains

Whether you plan to work toward a higher degree, take refresher courses, do make-up work, or accelerate your course of study, the University of Colorado—because of its excellent facilities and ideal climate—is a logical choice. Located in view of snow-capped peaks and within walking distance of mountain streams and trails, this scenic campus offers an unusual opportunity for study and vacation pleasures. The climate in Boulder is unsurpassed, with comfortable days and cool nights conducive to good study.

The University's own Recreation Department offers a planned program designed to give students ample opportunity to see this scenic Rocky Mountain region.

In addition to regular courses, an extensive program of workshops, conferences and institutes is offered in school administration, and in creative writing, mathematics, avia-

tion education, speech and other special fields. Also, the University sponsors a language house, a creative arts festival, concerts, and public lectures.

Come to the University of Colorado this summer. Combine study and a vacation at one of the nation's fine universities.

About \$30 weekly covers typical tuition and fees, and board and room in attractive University residence halls.

TWO 5-WEEK TERMS:

JUNE 14 to JULY 20 • JULY 22 to AUGUST 24

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

1954 SUMMER SESSION

Eight hundred courses leading to baccalaureate or advanced degrees are offered in the following fields:

Anthropology, Art, Biology, Business, Chemistry, Economics, Education, Engineering, English, Geography, Geology, History, Home Economics, Journalism, Latin, Law, Library Science, Mathematics, Mineralogy, Modern Languages, Music, Nursing, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology, Speech.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON
TODAY FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Director of the Summer Session, Macky 319
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado:
Please send me your Summer Session Bulletin.

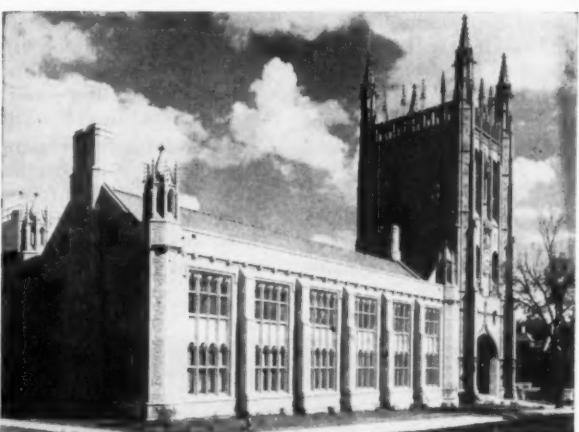
Your Name _____

St. and No. _____

City, State _____

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

1954 Summer Session



CALENDAR

June 14—Monday, Registration and Orientation

June 15—Tuesday, Classwork begins

August 6—Friday, Summer Session Commencement,
8:00 p.m.

The Summer Session Program

The Summer Session Program has been planned to meet the particular needs of summer students. Complete offerings of undergraduate and graduate work will be available.

You are invited to consider the advantages afforded by summer program of University study in your educational and professional plans.

Opportunities for Teachers

The unprecedented demand for well qualified teachers makes this an exceptionally good time to begin or to continue a program of University teacher education.

For information about the Summer Session
write to:

DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SESSION
107 Hill Hall
University of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri

EARN MORE MONEY—TEACH IN ILLINOIS

During the past year, we have helped many teachers secure positions in Illinois schools with starting salaries ranging from \$4,000 to \$5,400, and with top salaries of over \$6,000. Administrators, much more. Write for complete information. NO OBLIGATION. We are members of the National Association of Teachers Agencies.

ILLIANA TEACHERS SERVICE

James O'Malley, Director

Champaign, Illinois

TEACHERS COME WEST

WHERE IT PAYS TO TEACH AND LIFE
IS WORTH LIVING. WRITE US TODAY.

Largest In
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ALASKA, HAWAII AND THE WEST
Exceptional Opportunities coming in daily.
Western Certification Booklet with
Free Life Membership. Register Now!

DEATHS

THENIS WELSH

Miss Thenis Welsh, teacher in the Kirkwood Highschool, died recently. Miss Welsh received her Master's degree from the University of Chicago and taught for many years in Brookfield.

For the last six years she had taught speech and English in the Kirkwood Highschool. Two of the school's papers, "The Call" and the "Quill and Scroll," were published under her supervision.

EDGAR L. PULLIAM

Edgar L. Pulliam, of Birch Tree, former athletic coach and teacher in the Ellington highschool, died suddenly at his home near there on February 6. Heart trouble was announced as the cause of his death.

PET MAE BOALS

Miss Pet Mae Boals, a Missouri highschool teacher for 28 years, died Jan. 30 at her home near Garden City, Mo. She was a commercial teacher at Higbee, Mo., for 11 years and retired in April, 1952.

Miss Boals received a B.S. in Education at Central Missouri State College and completed additional work at the University of Missouri.

NIOTA BELLE HOUNSMON

Miss Niota Belle Hounsom, teacher in the schools of Schuyler County for many years, died in the hospital of the Masonic Home in St. Louis Jan. 23. She was 80 years old.

Funeral services were held in the Methodist church in Glenwood, Mo., with burial at Lancaster.

A graduate of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Miss Hounsom had lived at Kirksville since her retirement.

MRS. MARTHA STEVENSON

Mrs. Martha Stevenson, for six years second grade teacher at George R. Robinson School, Kirkwood, died suddenly Jan. 12 after a heart attack at her home in Glendale.

A tribute, purchased by children's and associates' contributions, is to be placed in the school as a memorial to Mrs. Stevenson.

EARL E. BROOKS

Earl E. Brooks, 54, died Jan. 14 at Burge Hospital, Springfield. He was head of the science and mathematics department at Springfield for 25 years.

Mr. Brooks also coached basketball and was dean of boys.

He received an A.B. degree from Lincoln University and later worked on his A.M. at the University of Iowa.

RAY E. SEITZ

Ray E. Seitz, 77, died unexpectedly from a heart attack Jan. 26 at his home at Laredo, where he had lived since 1949. He had worked in the public

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schools of Missouri for 40 years prior to his death.

Mr. Seitz served either as principal or superintendent of schools at Unionville, Jackson, Caruthersville, New Madrid, Harris and Laredo and was principal of ward schools in the Normandy district for 24 years. He began his teaching career at Park City, Utah.

Born Oct. 30, 1876, he received a B.S. in Education at Kirksville Normal School and a Master's degree from Washington University. He also attended law school at Cincinnati.

Survivors include his wife, the former Miss Grace McClanahan of Harris, Mo., whom he married Nov. 21, 1921.

SECRETARIES TO SEE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Many secretaries journeying to the national convention of the National Association of Education Secretaries July 23-25 at Eugene, Ore., have added a sightseeing tour of the colorful Pacific Northwest to their itinerary.

The 12-day trip will start July 12 at the Lake McDonald Hotel, Belton, Mont., and end up at the convention site July 23. Train, bus and auto will be used to transport the conventioners to many storied places of the Canadian and U. S. northwest.

Among the places to be visited are Many Glacier Hotel, Prince of Wales Hotel, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, Columba ice fields, Jasper, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Ranier National Park, Portland, Bonneville Dam and Eugene.

Mrs. Ella Mae Flippin, Jefferson City, is third vice president and chairman of the publicity committee.

LAWRENCE COUNTY CTA ADOPTS PROGRAM

A five-point teacher welfare program was adopted by the Lawrence County Community Teachers Association Feb. 15 at Marionville. The minimum program had been proposed by the teacher welfare committee of the organization, Mrs. Martha Lou Lawson, secretary, reports.

A minimum salary of \$2,800 is recommended for a teacher with a Bachelor's degree, regardless of grade placement or department. Point 2 supports this belief with the recommendation that the boards of education of the school districts in Lawrence County submit to the voters a levy in teachers' funds sufficient to meet the minimum salary in view of the recent veto of school appropriations.

Point 3 states, "Teachers should draw full extended pay for 10 days per year when they are absent from work because of personal sickness or sickness or death in their immediate families."

According to Point 4, substitute teachers should have a legal certificate to teach and Point 5 suggests that a definite understanding of duties to be performed, time to be spent and pay to be received be had by participants before the contract is signed.

New Horizons

We hope you find this helpful



More Trips for School Children

Ohio Schools journal thinks this subject of sufficient interest to devote over 3 pages to it in an article by W. L. Lansdown, Principal, Dayton's Garfield School. Pointers, below, for school trips for ages 12-16 are based on this article.

Trip supervision extends from writing unit of study on trip until pupils are returned to parents. Those in charge are principal; homeroom teacher; English and Social Science teacher; physician; nurse; a mother; an active PTA member; a wife or husband or relative of one in charge.

Homeroom teachers must be the pivot of group. Thru them about half of cost should be raised. For rest, devise a money-making plan. Sale of salvage material was core of Garfield's plan. Popcorn and school lunch sales, shows, dances, etc.—other sources. Garfield raised \$400 for Detroit trip; \$800 for Smokies.



Keep strict accounts with a page for each child.

Gain interest by a talk about travel to distant places. Review successful trips by other schools. Show motion pictures of area (from railroads, busines, etc.). When pupils are orientated and eager, put 1 to 2 or 3 places to vote, based on educational value, economy, distance. Detailed

finance and value statement to pupils and parents are a necessity.

Insurance coverage is a must. Also physician's OK for each child. Extreme behavior problems—not for trips.

Preparatory study of 1 Road maps
2 History of area 3 Noted people
4 Factors affecting social culture
5 Natural resources 6 Climate, etc.

WHEN YOU'RE HOME after a busy day see how fast you feel a little lift by enjoying that lively flavor of delicious Wrigley's Spearmint Gum. And let the natural chewing help you relax. Try it today.



A1-20

TEACH IN COLORADO

Professional Personal Service
Teacher Placement Service
Colorado Education Association
1605 Penn. Dept. 3 Denver, Colo.

POSITIONS ARE BEING FILLED EARLIER THIS YEAR

Many fine positions are now on file—others being reported daily. Salaries are higher, salary schedules higher, retirement and tenure better. Teaching is more attractive than ever. Regardless of where you wish to locate, write us NOW, for our SPECIAL enrollment offer, waiving the usual \$2.00 enrollment fee. Take advantage of our 50 years teacher placement experience (under same management since 1911). WRITE TODAY.

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Telephone Jefferson 6245 508 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo.
A member of the National Association of Teachers Agencies.

Summer Workshop
in
ECONOMIC EDUCATION

at
Washington University
June 21 to July 16, 1954

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Study with nation's outstanding
economists, educators, and
leaders in business, labor
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**FOR TEACHERS AND
ADMINISTRATORS**

All grade levels

Agriculture, Business, Civics,
English, Economics, Home Econ.,
History, Mathematics, Sociology

● Graduate or Undergraduate Credit
in Education—4 to 6 Semester
hours. Previous work in economics
desirable but not required

● Request Scholarship Application
form

GLENN OGLE,
St. Louis Regional Council
on Economic Education

101 S. Meramec Ave.,
Clayton 5, Mo.

**16 TEACHERS SIGN
FOR WORLD TOUR**

Sixteen Missourians will make a world tour this summer as participants in the second International Traveling Seminar sponsored by Washington University of St. Louis. Eleven foreign territories will be visited between June 26 when the group leaves Seattle and Sept. 16 when the "Round-the-World Traveling Seminar" ends in New York.

Seminar leaders for the tour, which may be taken for credit, will be Dr. A. Gwendolyn Drew, professor of physical education and chairman of the women's division of the department of physical education at Washington University, and Miss Helen Manley, director of health, physical education and safety in the University City public schools.

Others signed up are Mrs. Catharine Black, Webster Groves; Laura Mae Brown, supervisor, elementary school physical education, Webster Groves public schools; Jean Drowder, Delmar-Harvard School, University City; Mrs. Frances Dunkel, Webster Groves, Mary Frances Gilbert, Thomas Jefferson School, Normandy; Jules R. Holenkamp, St. Louis; Regina M. Jerzewiak, Ferguson Highschool.

Hjordes B. Johnson, Blackberry Lane School, University City; Frances H. Leimkuehler, Washington University Graduate School; Myra B. Low, professor of sociology at Tarkio College.

Izeyl E. Miller, Webster Groves Highschool; Mrs. Elinor H. Ohn, St. Louis; Juva Sharp, librarian at Maplewood Highschool; and Agnes Voit, teacher at Roosevelt Highschool, St. Louis.

The workshop is planned to study social, economic and political conditions in Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, Burma, India, Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Italy and France as related to health education. Local experts will assist through lectures and leadership in seminars and conferences. From two to six units of credit may be earned, with a registration fee of \$17.50 per unit. The course also may be taken for no credit.

The cost of facilities from Seattle to New York is \$2,075.

Additional information may be obtained from Dr. Drew by writing her in care of Washington University, St. Louis 5, Mo.

**MSTA BUYS
NEW FILM**

How children learn and more specifically, how they can best be taught some of the essentials of self-preservation, is the theme of **Fire In Their Learning**—a 16 mm film just purchased by the Missouri State Teachers' Association for loan to its membership.

The purpose of the film is to demonstrate good teaching methods and procedures, especially as they apply to the safety education program in elementary schools. **Fire In Their Learning** is thus an educational film aimed at adults—at parents, teachers, and all others interested in the young mind and how it works.

It presents a factual account of how a fourth-grade class became interested in fire and decided to spend some time learning about it. The way in which teacher and class build a study unit encompassing science, reading, spelling, social studies, and arithmetic provides the story of the film. The many different kinds of activities the youngsters undertake point up the variety of avenues through which learning takes place.

Screening time for the color film is 19 minutes. To borrow without charge write to Missouri State Teachers Association, Columbia, Missouri.

**ASCD YEARBOOK
CITES MO. SCHOOLS**

Two Missouri schools have received favorable mention in the newly-released yearbook of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. Both are cited in "Creating a Good Environment for Learning" in connection with the demonstration of how many schools have, by careful planning, made old buildings look inviting and aesthetically appealing.

Of the Pepperdine School at Springfield is said, "(It) was built in the days when schools were constructed with a huge rotunda in the center.

an exceptional reading program

for grades 1-8—a complete, well-balanced series with full equipment for learning to read.

RECORDS

Just out!—four Record Albums (two 78 RPM spinner records in each) of songs from the first-grade manuals. Send now for circular #119.

ENRICHMENT READERS

Also just published—two Enrichment Readers: *Come With Us* (pre-primer level) and *Under the Apple Tree* (primer level). Using the basic vocabulary of the readers and attractively illustrated.

THE GINN BASIC READERS

Ginn and Company

2301 Prairie Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.

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There is much extra space in the halls and on the stairway landings and hall corners. By making use of this space, this school has made its architecture an educational asset. Painted cushioned benches have been placed on landings, and the extra hall space is used for reading or hobby corners."

The second school: "In Clayton, Missouri, English classrooms are of paneled wood, and some have fireplaces which are used. It is easier to create an atmosphere conducive to literary study in such a room than in the regimented rows of seats that are typical of many English rooms."

TEACHERS' PAY MAY INCREASE SLIGHTLY

That teachers' salaries will show little marked improvement for 1954-55 is the opinion of 18 of 26 central northwest Missouri superintendents polled recently by Cecil Harden, superintendent of Polo public schools. Four said they would not be increased and two did not answer that particular question. The range of increase in most cases will not exceed \$200.

Harden also drew nine other conclusions from his questionnaire. They are:

1. Tax levies generally will be higher in 1954 by 5 to 20 per cent.
2. Total school budgets for 1954-55 will be greater than this year.
3. The governor's decision to withhold school funds will affect teachers' contracts in most schools. Sixteen su-

perintendents supported this view.

4. Custodians continue to be paid better than elementary teachers in many schools.

5. Superintendents' salaries will, in most cases, be higher in 1954-55.

6. More than two-thirds of the superintendents expect difficulty in filling vacancies in both high and elementary schools.

7. Music, coaching and vocational agriculture will remain the highest paid jobs in the school system.

8. No attempt will be made to pay elementary teachers on the same schedule as highschool teachers. Also, non-degree teachers averaged, in 1953-54, \$144 less than the \$2,440 paid degree teachers.

9. A few less than half of the elementary teachers in this area do not have a degree.

The findings also showed that 17 of the 21 schools replying to the question on charges for meals in lunchrooms charged 25 cents. Three charged less and one, more.

EDUCATION REPORT

The findings of a special committee of educators and industrialists who made a two-year study of major controversial issues concerning education in the United States have been published in a 32-page report, "This We Believe About Education." The study was sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Conclusions are reported in 11 broad areas of agreement in a series of statements published under the general heading, this we believe about education, and are summarized similarly in two-paragraph statements, the first representing the more liberal viewpoints and the second setting forth the more conservative opinions within the committee.

On the subject of community vs. government responsibility for education, the committee decided that establishment of minimum standards of attendance, education and facilities as well as setting up a local administration pattern was a proper function of the state, but that community responsibility, administration and determination of local school matters should not

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be weakened by too much centralization.

The committee also warned against accepting sweeping indictments of school systems and educational leaders without substantial proof.

Copies will be sent on request by writing to the National Association of Manufacturers, 14 West 49th St., New York 20, New York.

CLASSROOM DESIGN AID

An illustrated bulletin, "Designing Elementary Classrooms," emphasizing the importance of elementary classrooms and the need of functional design has been issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The publication, addressed to educators and the public as they work together in helping to provide the most suitable educational environment for boys and girls, will help assist planners in the use of effective and practical approaches and procedure. It interprets functional planning and design, indicates trends in design to elementary classrooms, and encourages more efficient utilization of available facilities.

Presented are sample educational specifications for typical intermediate classrooms and pictures of architectural views of classrooms and equipment. Characteristics of children between 6 and 12 which need to be considered are listed as are the responsibilities of the community, school board, superintendent and classroom committee for administration and functional planning.

Price, 35 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

TEACHER SUPPLY TOPIC

The current teacher shortage plaguing the public schools can be solved by intelligent citizen action, according to a booklet titled, "How Can We Get Enough Good Teachers?", released in limited edition by the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools.

The booklet is designed for use by local and state citizens' committees whose communities are touched by the teacher shortage. The U. S. Office of Education statistics indicate a shortage of 72,000 elementary school teachers.

Background information on teachers on a national scale and practical suggestions and checklists to facilitate study by state and local citizens' committees are given. It is intended as a tool to help local communities to work out their own solutions.

Four main aspects of the shortage are covered in sections headed, "The Problem: A Serious Shortage," "Balancing Supply and Demand," "Making Teaching More Attractive" and "How Can We Prepare Enough Good Teachers."

Single copies are being mailed free of charge to interested citizens for a limited time. Write to the Commission at 2 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

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FILE IT RIGHT

Educational secretaries and administrators with a filing headache can get some useful information from the manual, "File It Right," which provides the elements out of which can be built filing systems adapted to local needs. It also guides toward certain common topics and headings which should make for some uniformity and standardization in educational subject filing.

The manual was published with the aid of the NEA Research Division, an advisory committee of administrators and over 300 educational secretaries.

The need for an adequate filing system hinges upon the fact that democratic administration and creative instruction demand records and facts be available when needed.

Single copies may be ordered from the National Association of Educational Secretaries (NEA), 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., for \$1.50.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILD CONFERENCE REPORT

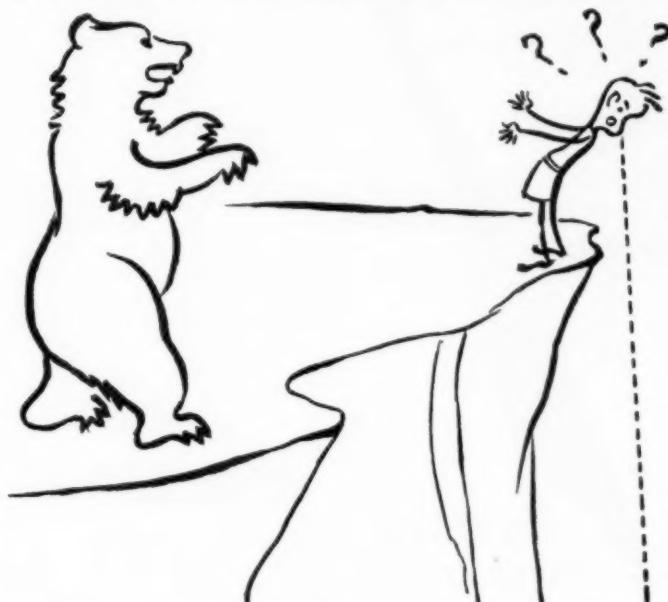
The complete proceedings of a conference last May at Philadelphia on the training and education of the retarded child have just been published as a 70-page pamphlet, "The Pre-Adolescent Exceptional Child," and may be obtained without charge from the Child Research Clinic of the Woods School, Langhorne, Pa.

The pamphlet is the second of a series on conference reports on medical and psychological diagnosis, care, treatment and training and education and social adjustment problems of the mentally-retarded, emotionally-disturbed child from birth through adolescence.

A question-and answer discussion at the conference and the three scientific papers presented are included with the text of the symposium proceedings.

The Clinic will sponsor the third conference in the series April 9 and 10 at New Orleans. The subject will be the "Treatment and Training of the Adolescent Retarded Child."

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HR 5180 APPROVED BY COMMITTEE

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Recent Opinions by the ATTORNEY GENERAL

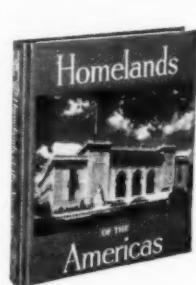
SCHOOL MONEY

When one school district temporarily combines with another as provided in Section 161.100, RSMo 1949, and transports its pupils to another school house in another district, it is necessary for the school board of the sending district to employ a teacher and show the kind of certificate held by the teacher in order that the sending district may qualify for the maximum apportionment of state school money.

TAXATION

There is no specific time limitation for clerk of county court to turn over supplemental tax book to county collector for collection of taxes authorized by special election. Such taxes become delinquent on January 1 of the year following the levy, and constitute a lien on the assessable real property in the district. Payment of school taxes at the time they are due does not preclude collection from those taxpayers of the additional taxes due by virtue of the special election.

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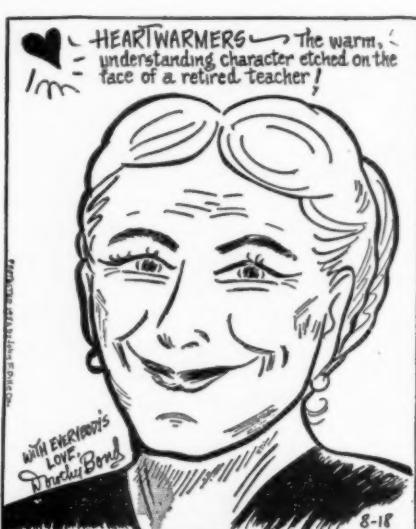
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LOOK TO THE SKY

The first of a series of pictorial booklets designed to acquaint elementary school students with the principles of aviation has been released by the Planning and Advisory Board of the National Aviation Education Council.

The attractive 32-page booklet, "Look to the Sky," is the initial output of a program which provides teacher-prepared classroom materials to teachers in their efforts to help youth live more intelligently by understanding air age influences. This first one is to be used as a reader in kindergarten and first grade classroom group work in presenting the basic concepts of powered flight.

Pictorial content covers such subjects as types of airplanes, uses of planes, airport operations and weather. The last eight pages list questions and information which will stimulate discussion.

Single copies may be ordered for 30 cents from NAEC Planning and Advisory Board, 1115 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION STILL BEHIND NEED

The demands for additional school building facilities in the U. S. increase each year, the tide of new pupils swells enrollments to recurring new records, and even accelerated construction fails to keep pace with the need for additional facilities—those are the conclusions of a 140-page publication, "Report of the Status Phase of the School Facilities Survey."

The status phase summary states that projections based on the report

indicate that as of September, 1952, there was a need for 312,000 public elementary classrooms to house 8,900,000 pupils who were either unhoused or housed in unsatisfactory quarters. Ten billion dollars would have been needed to provide these classrooms and related facilities.

The survey is now in a phase of estimating the needs for the next six years. Thirty-nine states and four territories are being assisted by the Office of Education in the survey.

Single copies of the status phase report are 70 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

HENRY CO. CTA HOLDS PROFESSIONAL MEETING

The Henry County Community Teachers Association met on January 16 and February 19, according to the reporter for the group, Mrs. Roy Austin.

At the February 19 meeting Mrs. Catherine McElfish, president, reviewed some facts about Missouri schools.

Mrs. Ada Reynolds, Clinton, reviewed on January 16 the new curriculum guide as recently released by the State Department of Education.

This Community Association recently voted to make a contribution of \$10 to Bunker Hill Ranch Resort.

AUDIO-VISUAL BOOK

The Department of Audio-Visual Instruction, NEA, has announced publication of an 80-page brochure, "AV Instructional Materials Center," the third in a series of booklets on planning schools for use of audio-visual materials.



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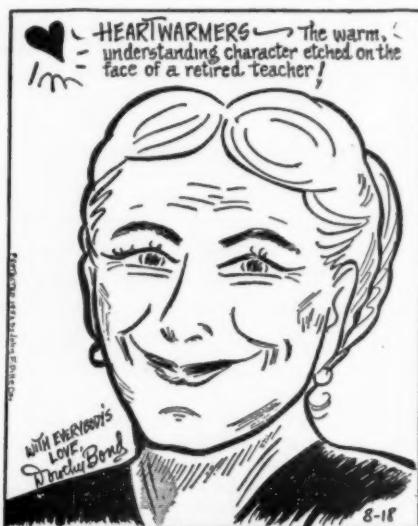
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LOOK TO THE SKY

The first of a series of pictorial booklets designed to acquaint elementary school students with the principles of aviation has been released by the Planning and Advisory Board of the National Aviation Education Council.

The attractive 32-page booklet, "Look to the Sky," is the initial output of a program which provides teacher-prepared classroom materials to teachers in their efforts to help youth live more intelligently by understanding air age influences. This first one is to be used as a reader in kindergarten and first grade classroom group work in presenting the basic concepts of powered flight.

Pictorial content covers such subjects as types of airplanes, uses of planes, airport operations and weather. The last eight pages list questions and information which will stimulate discussion.

Single copies may be ordered for 30 cents from NAEC Planning and Advisory Board, 1115 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION STILL BEHIND NEED

The demands for additional school building facilities in the U.S. increase each year, the tide of new pupils swells enrollments to recurring new records, and even accelerated construction fails to keep pace with the need for additional facilities—those are the conclusions of a 140-page publication, "Report of the Status Phase of the School Facilities Survey."

The status phase summary states that projections based on the report

indicate that as of September, 1952, there was a need for 312,000 public elementary classrooms to house 8,900,000 pupils who were either unhoused or housed in unsatisfactory quarters. Ten billion dollars would have been needed to provide these classrooms and related facilities.

The survey is now in a phase of estimating the needs for the next six years. Thirty-nine states and four territories are being assisted by the Office of Education in the survey.

Single copies of the status phase report are 70 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

HENRY CO. CTA HOLDS PROFESSIONAL MEETING

The Henry County Community Teachers Association met on January 16 and February 19, according to the reporter for the group, Mrs. Roy Austin.

At the February 19 meeting Mrs. Catherine McElfish, president, reviewed some facts about Missouri schools.

Mrs. Ada Reynolds, Clinton, reviewed on January 16 the new curriculum guide as recently released by the State Department of Education.

This Community Association recently voted to make a contribution of \$10 to Bunker Hill Ranch Resort.

AUDIO-VISUAL BOOK

The Department of Audio-Visual Instruction, NEA, has announced publication of an 80-page brochure, "AV Instructional Materials Center," the third in a series of booklets on planning schools for use of audio-visual materials.



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A special feature is a bibliography and list of 89 companies manufacturing equipment for materials centers.

Single copies are \$1 from the Department of Audio-Visual Instruction, National Education Association, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

TV YOUTH DISCUSSION

The Junior Town Meeting League has published a 32-page booklet to stimulate and guide youth discussion program on television.

"Youth Discussion on Television" discusses the advantages of such programs and then goes on to tell how to organize and produce effective programs.

Copies may be obtained by writing to the Junior Town Meeting League, 356 Washington St., Middletown, Conn.

HEALTH NEEDS

A digest and interpretation of the Committee on the Health Needs of the Nation's report to former President Truman is found in the pamphlet, "Health Needs and What to Do About Them."

It is intended as a quick guide to the major findings and recommendations and as an encouragement to the study of the full report with its four large supplemental technical volumes.

Health conditions and services in the United States are listed and an evaluation of health insurance plans is made



in the pamphlet.

Price, 15 cents. Committee for the Nation's Health, 2212 M St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.

ST. LOUIS CO. FORMS KINDERGARTEN ASSOC.

An association for the kindergarten teachers of St. Louis County was organized Jan. 28 at a meeting in the Pattonville Highschool. Mrs. Eloise Triefenbach of Pattonville R-3 was elected temporary chairman and Mrs. Mary Helen Powell, also of Pattonville R-3, temporary secretary-treasurer.

Present plans call for a luncheon meeting at the spring meeting of the



Dr. T. A. Dempsey, president, at center, calls to order the R-3 Washington County board of education, a group responsible for the education of 3,680 children in the second largest reorganized school district in the state. Despite the handicap of covering 320 square miles, however, 19 bus routes are so well executed that attendance figures have risen from 78 per cent to 93.4 per cent in the last 3 years. Seated left to right, are: Jesse D. Essmyer, Marvin Boyer, Guy Nixon, Dr. Dempsey, Floyd Kennon, L. H. Jarvis and Superintendent E. M. McKee, who is now serving a three-year term after having finished a four-year term. A current board project is the construction of four buildings housing 36 classrooms.

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FIGHTING POLIO

A documentary film tracing the progress of medical research in the conquest of disease, with particular emphasis on developments in polio research and the history of man's fight against this disease, is on free loan.

Especially suitable for adult and highschool audiences, the film is entitled "Born in the White House." Showing time of the 16mm movie is 26 minutes.

Reservations should be made three weeks in advance from the Division of Public Education, The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.

New Faculty Members

Blue Springs

Dora Etta Benz and Frank LaMere, seventh grade; Mrs. Velma Boissy, fifth grade; J. Robert Browne, elementary principal; Mrs. Zoa Cowan, third grade; Clara Nicholls, fourth grade; Mrs. Mary Peters, first grade; Mrs. Frieda Matthews, kindergarten; Carl Deiter, CS; Evelyn Kemmerle, HE.

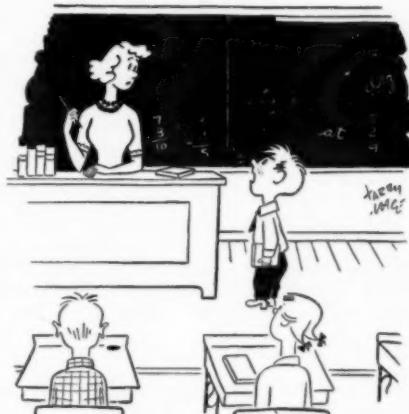
Belton

Walter O. Webber, highschool principal; R. E. Basford, IA; Charlotte Turner, CS; Gwynne Coomes, Jr., PE; Rebecca Ackerman, grades 7 and 8; Althea Taylor, grade 6; Bessie Peterman, grade five; Eleanor Jo Pratt and Louise Eder, grade four; Anna B. Holler, grade two.

PRODUCE FIRE SAFETY FILM

A new film illustrating how schools teach the fundamentals of fire prevention has been released.

The primary purpose of the film is teacher education, but the approaches and methods in fire safety used to il-



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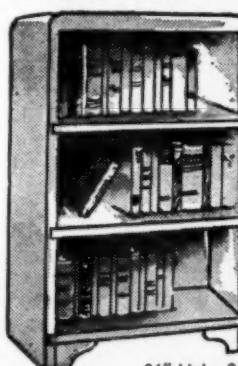
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A Reply to the Governor

Continued from Page 29

asks, "what are the facts?" and then proceeds to discuss school enumeration as though it were the same as school enrollment. The Governor must know that school enumeration is the number of children between 6 and 20 years of age whether they be in or out of school. Only a few even attended high school in 1909.

The facts about school enrollment are, as we have previously stated, that they have increased in the post war period during which time additional state funds have been requested. Enrollments will continue to increase during the foreseeable future. That enrollments were higher in 1933 when the schools received much less state aid has about as much relationship to the problem at hand as the fact that corn was then selling for eleven cents a bushel and banks were closing.

The Governor makes quite an issue of the amount of increase in state aid to St. Louis City and Jackson County since 1942-43, when most of the school fund was distributed on the basis of equalization. Does he mean to imply that those who contribute the greater amount of the money should not participate to a significant degree.

The Governor's reference to his official budget estimate only leads to confusion since it was placed too low in the beginning to be meaningful. It does not solve the school problem to say that the Governor underestimated the general revenue. It is significant in the light of increasing enrollments and school costs to say that the state apportioned less money to the public schools this school year than for either of the two previous school years.

Irreparable Damage to Schools

It is tragic that when schools are facing unparalleled problems in securing qualified teachers, adequate buildings, decent school buses, and the like, that the Governor of our

State should show such utter lack of information or indifference. Whichever it may be, the results are the same. The damage he has done Missouri's public schools is irreparable. He has thwarted more than all else efforts being put forth to encourage desirable young people to enter teaching. He has driven teacher morale to its lowest possible ebb.

Taxpayers Will Need Pacification

Could it be that the Governor realizes a tragic mistake and hopes to cover it up with the old cry of "lobby." Incidentally, why doesn't he recall the interests represented by him during past years and then see if he should blast those interested in the welfare of children. It can be recalled that as recently as between his terms as Governor he appeared as a lobbyist for powerful interests opposing a bill sponsored by the Kansas City Board of Education for improved local financing of their school system. It will take more than a false illusion of bravery to justify his action to the thousands of people throughout the State who next year must pay increased taxes on their homes—their real and personal property.

The only "school lobby" is the many citizens in every community genuinely interested in the education of our children. Missouri today has 736 elementary classrooms with an enrollment of more than forty-five, with some going as high as sixty-seven. Let the Governor or anyone else try to convince the parents of these children that they should be satisfied. If wanting and working for a fair education for every Missouri boy and girl is lobbying, then we are guilty and will continue to be so. It is a birthright to which they are entitled.

No Facts Refuted

While the Governor states that the "erroneous impression" has been disseminated by "selfish interests" that "the State of Missouri is not according its public

schools proper financial assistance" he has failed to refute or disprove a single fact that has been presented with respect to the needs of Missouri's public schools or of the ability of the State to adequately finance a program of public education for all our children. The basic facts are these:

(a) Missouri ranks 19th among the forty-eight states in income per pupil.

(b) Missouri ranks 22nd among the forty-eight states in per capita income.

(c) Missouri ranks 31st among the forty-eight states in current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance with a per pupil expenditure \$12 below the average for the nation.

(d) In effort to support education as measured by the per cent of income spent on current educational expenses, Missouri ranks 40th.

(e) Missouri's state aid per pupil is less in amount than provided on the average by the states in the nation.

(f) Missouri's teachers' salaries are \$550 less than the average provided in the nation.

(g) Missouri's teachers' salaries are not competitive with other incomes as detailed elsewhere in this statement.

It is pathetic in times like these that anyone would take a figure here and a figure there to make a case that is utterly confusing and incomplete.

Our State Constitution makes education a state function and says the "General Assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools . . .," not the Governor. He not only interferes with the General Assembly in the discharge of this responsibility, but castigates them for it. It is fundamentally dangerous, as recognized by the framers of our Constitution, to subject the education of our children to the whims and fancies of any one man. Any such attempt should and doubtless will be resisted by the people of the State to the bitter end.

EDITORIAL

Supreme Court Refuses to Hear Governor's Veto Case

MISSOURI'S free public school system received a stunning setback when the Missouri Supreme Court on Feb. 8 refused to issue an alternative writ of mandamus regarding the Governor's veto of the 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ million. Refusing to issue the writ was the Court's way of saying it would not hear the case.

The Court's action seems to leave the Springfield School District, which had started the action in behalf of all districts in the state, with little else to do than abandon the case, according to the opinion of the attorneys.

Your Association had encouraged and backed the efforts to get a judicial review in order that all might learn if the Governor can reduce the state school funds at his whim and fancy. It should be clearly understood that the action of the Supreme Court is not an interpretation of his right to do this. The Court in washing its hands of the case gave no indication as to whether the Governor had the constitutional authority to reduce school funds.

However, through the courts refusal to act the net result is a reduction of state aid to the extent of 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars or a loss of \$450 per teaching unit.

In denying the writ of mandamus the court in our judgment and in the opinion of capable counsel did so on an untenable premise. The writ was refused on the basis that even if the Governor's veto were an invalidity, there was no way for this section (the one containing the 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ million) to become effective. The Court cited that laws may become effective by: approval by the Governor; passing the bill over the Governor's veto by two-thirds vote; Governor failing to return a bill to the Assembly within the stipulated 15 days. The 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ million item was only one of several sections in House Bill No. 324. The Governor did sign this bill but disapproved the one section that appropriated the school money. Now, if the Governor's veto were an invalidity it would seem to us that the whole Bill would automatically be in force and effect. If the Court's conclusion be extended to its logical conclusion none of the funds appropriated in House Bill No. 324 could be made available.

Our Constitution of the State of Missouri states: "The Governor shall not reduce any appropriation for free public schools, or for the payment of principal and interest on the public debt." If the Governor by his action has not reduced the funds for the free public schools by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars, then we wish someone would help us interpret the facts.

One would wonder if the Court's action does not jeopardize the credit of our great State of Missouri. If the Governor can reduce the appropriation for the free public schools and the highest court in Missouri refuses even to hear the case, could the Governor not reduce the appropriation for payment of principal and interest on the public debt and leave those who hold such obligations without recourse?

When the Governor took the unprecedented action in reducing state aid it was deemed advisable and necessary to ask for a judicial review. If the Governor did not have this authority then we should know it and schools should receive the money appropriated unanimously by the General Assembly. If by some stretch of the imagination the Court should rule the Governor possessed the authority then action for relief would be indicated. This relief would necessarily seem to lie in a revision of our Constitution. The people of Missouri and the Constitutional Convention of 1943 thought our State Constitution was so worded as to prevent dictatorship as far as school funds are concerned.

Through the side-stepping action of the Supreme Court schools have not had the issue decided but find themselves in a position as dangerous to their existence as if the Court had ruled in favor of the Governor's action.

Relief of a long range nature and on a sound basis would only seem possible through amending our state Constitution.

Preliminary safeguards for the time being might include such precautions as making the entire appropriation for the free public schools as a percentage of the State revenue rather than the $\frac{1}{3}$ plus an additional amount. Also, the General Assembly might consider passing the school appropriation at early enough date to insure the necessity of the Governor having to act on the appropriation before adjournment time of the Assembly. In the event the Legislature was not satisfied with the Governor's action it could pass the measure over his veto.

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